

THE JOURNAL
OF
EBENEZER TOWNSEND, JR.
WHILE ON BOARD THE SHIP
NEPTUNE.
1796-7-8-9.

A. C. RAYMOND,
Bookbinder, Stationer,
and Blank Book Manufacturer,
No. 13 Center Street,
NEW ARDEN.

869



9751

1250-

XMPK

2

3261-a

The original Diary of
Mr. Ebenezer Townsend, Jr.
the Supercargo of the "Neptune"
is the property of Mr. E. Townsend Mix
of Milwaukee, Wis.

This copy is made by the kind permission
of Mr Mix.

New Haven,

Decr. 1883.

Printed in Vol. IV of the Papers of the Society,
page 1.

Anchorage of Swan Island,

At States Harbor

History of Sealing. 1797.

This harbor derives its name from the ship States which lay here two years ago to obtain elephant oil and hair seal skins. She was a very large ship, about 1,000 tons and from Boston. She was fitted from then soon after the Revolutionary War and the first ship that we know of that took fur seal. She was owned by Lady Haley. They took about 13,000 skins as an experiment which skins ^{were} sold in New York without their value being known and were thought to be sea otter skins. They were afterwards shipped to Calcutta and thence to Canton by Capt. Metcalf from New York who started from New York about the same time that Capt. Kindick started from Boston. They were both afterwards in the N. West Coast trade from Canton and made very Great Voyages with their sea otter skins. In the year 1790 Elijah Auster an enterprising merchant of New Haven, Conn. fitted out two vessels on Sealing Voyages

for Falkland Island in consequence of the information derived from Lady Haley's ship. These were the first vessels that undertook the fur seal skin voyages for the China market, one was commanded by Capt. Daniel Greene and the other by Capt. Roswell Woodward both men of uncommon enterprise. They were very successful and obtained great quantities of their skins at South Georgia. Capt. Greene only proceeded on to Canton, Capt. Woodward returned to the United States. In this voyage Capt. Greene circumnavigated the globe and was absent three years.

New Haven, June 30/82.

I find this record in another book of Eben Townsend's which is all it contains that is not mentioned in this book.

(Signed) Cha^s Peterson.

Ship Neptune Jan. 1st 1797. Lat. 16
Long. 21.2

Dear Brother

It is my intention to write you every month the principal occurrences during the voyage which I have undertaken in the Ship Neptune Capt. Daniel Gurner on a sealing voyage into the Pacific Ocean and to China - this I can do very conveniently by a recapitulation from my daily journal of such events as are in any way interesting and would save you the trouble of searching a dry sea journal in which you would not look in expectation of many incidents - in that I shall be particular as to the run of the ship. Although I have considered myself a tolerable navigator I calculate to perfect myself considerably during this voyage and particularly as to Lunar Observations which I have hitherto neglected as on my West India voyages they have not been considered of much importance and in my School education I scarcely heard them named - in fact at the present time they appear to be but just gaining a reputation - many very respectable navigators as yet are without confidence in them

and I am informed altho they would be of great importance to Wharmer that scarcely a Nantucket man makes use of them in their long Pacific Ocean voyages. They will soon learn better and the additional expense of a hundred Dollars for a first rate sextant would be thought nothing of. We sailed from New York on the 29th Nov. last with a fine wind at N. West - you will recollect that I left you at New Haven about the 10th with the Ship's Crew - I did not expect to leave you the evening that I did, but having hired a vessel to take that part of the crew being about twenty pretty crazy fellows, I dare not trust them without being with them. they had all promised to be punctually on board at eight O'clock in the evening most of them were as good as their word, but there were two or three missing. as there was a dance at the old Brick front House I supposed they were there when I went and found all but one - one I found secreted under the bed altho some of the girls said there were none there - Jack Sloan to whom we had advanced about eighty dollars was the only one now missing - we went on board with what we had got and then found a couple left on board before gone, they appeared

to be no getting along so - what we had was in good sailing trim - altho rather by the head. We had four Carrage Guns on Deck - they said it would not do to go out of the Harbor without giving a Salute and finding no powder on board nothing would do but some of them would go up town and get some - finally as nothing else could be done - harsh means would not do, that must be let alone until they are sober and the ship in blue water. I therefore told them if two of the Stradiest would go up & get those that went up last that I would go up to the store and get some powder, and that I would go down with them in the vessel to New York and give a salute as we left the Harbour - it was agreed to - and, altho I felt uneasy at handling the powder in the night, and among a crowd of crazy fellows, I went up and got it. finally, we started a little past midnight, and we kept firing until we got well out into the Sound - there was no rest to the wicked - about five & twenty on board a small sloop - every thing in confusion - what was not drunk was afraid they should be sober and kept drinking - however they behaved as well as you would expect for the situation they were in - they were all good natured - no

quarreling, but rich as Lords. Our Boatswain an Englishman whom we shipped very accidentally lay down and sung - he was too drunk to stand up - he turns out to be a good fellow as we have on board the ship - the next night after leaving you the weather was very thick in the Sound and we dare not run, this was very unpleasant - our Crew however was now sober - the following morning we got down much to my relief - in the course of this day the runaway sailor left at New Haven got down in a packet & we thought that he would prove honest but the rascal only came that he might get his clothes which happened to be on board the sloop - after getting them he again gave us the dodge and we lost him and what we advanced with him as it is not the practice at New Haven as in New York to require a bondsman for advances to a Sailor. The Ship being in the Stream we hoped to have no more trouble of this sort. Our Boatswain was in a few days with several of the Crew taken by an Officer for grog shop debts and we thought best to let them go to jail as we then knew where to find them - when we sailed we paid their debts and took them on board. Our crew at starting consisted of

thirty six men and boys. I have observed that we sailed on the 29th Nov. 1796 - the first four or five days we stood off South East & East to clear Nantucket Shoals after which we stood about E B S excepting when for the purpose of keeping before the sea we varied our course - for the first twelve days it was a continual Gale - much of the time under close reefs & part of the time nothing but a reef'd fore Sail - ship'd several heavy seas - was obliged to take in our boats from our quarters - our Landmen were very sea Sick - some of them young men who had never seen hardships look'd rather dejected - We had in the height of the gale a litter of seven pigs. The Ship laboured very heavy owing to our having a large quantity of Ballast in her hold - this was a proper precaution she being a new Ship and very narrow on the beam - we shall take in our Sack at the Cape St Veds between decks after which she will roll easier - a few days ago Doctor Forbes fell into the main Hold on to the Ballast and stood a good chance to have broke his neck, but fortunately not so much hurt but he soon afterwards extracted a troublesome tooth for me. We have spoken but three vessels - our

a Dane, one an American outward bound Indiaman and an English privateer, the latter about eight O'clock in the Evening brot us too with a couple of shot over us and proved to be the Brig Swinger Capt. Harper from Liverpool Had sprung a Top-mast in Chase and wanted a Spar from us but as we was on a long voyage he was civil enough not to press us on the subject - we gave him a few tumblers and he left us having treated us very civilly - he mounted 14 Guns - Christmas was a very pleasant day with us - Thermometer stood at 70° Fahrenheit - being calm three of the crew unknown to the Officers got under the ships bow to bath holding on by a rope - having play'd too long William Hanniman who could not swim could not hold on to he got on board & let go - went under the ships bottom - came up against the fore chains & not being frightened caught hold of a Shirt which happened to be hanging there and was fortunately saved - on the 27th Dec. we crossed the Line and about four O'clock commenced the frolic with the raw hands - We were hailed from under the bows of the ship wishing to know if it was the ship named after him, say the Neptune of New York

as he was Mr. Neptune and had been cruising for us a number of days, we answering in the affirmative he said he would come on board, he immediately made his appearance over the bows of the Ship accompanied by Mrs. Neptune his wife and his Barber having ordered his boys off from the Ship in his Stone Canoe with paddles of Whale Bone.

Neptune himself had on a Red Flannel Cap an old Tawd pair Trowsers which came a little below his knees, his feet and legs about the height of a pair of half Boots with a coat of Slush & Tar which he said kept the water out and prevented the fish picking at his feet when he occasionally took his morning walks - An Old pea Jacket in very good repair over his Shoulder like a Spanish Roger-lain - a Red Flannel Shirt - Cravat of Red Bunting large enough over the lower part of his face so that he could scarcely get his Trumpet to his mouth. His face so much covered that it leaves it out of my power to describe any of the features excepting his eyes which there was nothing extraordinary in - his voice appeared very coarse & affected, was very sprightly altho he said he was several hundred years of age. His wife was rather fancifully dressed, altho very little of the female in it. She had

a man's hat on her head tied under her Chin with a Rope-Yarn - a Great Coat tied round the Waist - an American Jacket over her head and shoulders which answered for a Veil & Shawl - She was also bare footed with a bottle of Rum in one hand & a broom in the other - her features generally were very masculine - her voice I could not judge of as she had so hard a cold that she could but whisper. The Barber who accompanied them was indifferently dressed and very little about him that spoke his occupation at first view for his Razor was a piece of an Iron Hoop well rusted - his Lather made of Slush & Tar - his Brush a very coarse Tar Brush - his hone was a coarse file which served to notch rather than smooth the edge of his Razor - he acted in several occupations as well as Barber - he was ordered to call over from his list that part of the Crew who had never before visited his Master's Dominion, this was more formal than necessary for strange as it may appear Neptune himself by some strange magic knew every one of them as soon as he could get his eyes on them - it was natural enough that he should know which had & which had not visited him before, but that he should know them all by name

may appear strange, but so it was. After shaking hands with the Bapt. and so on with all of us old acquaintances he said it was his duty as master of the Ocean to proceed in initiating into his family those new visitors. Being nine in number they were ordered below. Preparations were then made. The Lathering pot was filled up - the Razor put in order - a Hoghead set on end with one head out and filled with water - this was that they might be well shaved and well washed before they should be initiated - one was then called up blindfolded - in this there appeared to be some Free Masonry - he was seated over the Hoghead of Water that by striking away a small support he would fall into the Hhd. of Water and would be washed without inconvenience - The lather was then put on - was asked if he wished his upper lip shaved and when answering in the Affirmative the barber very carelessly filled his mouth full of the lather, this vex'd him & really I did not wonder at it, he began to swear, but the barber whether from carelessness or a good disposition to prevent his swearing kept his back so lively a going that really the only privacy he had was to keep his mouth shut - being well lathered he began shaving - that was really a tough operation and I believe if

he had not been afraid to open his mouth
 he would have begged hard to be excused from
 the operation. After getting his beard off
 which in some places took the Skin with
 it he was told to thank the barber thro his
 Speaking Trumpet - in that he considered his
 mouth safe and readily took the Trumpet -
 the minute he held his mouth open a
 Bucket of Water was poured in which gave
 him a throat full of Salt Water - was asked
 some questions more but knew better than
 to answer - The platform was then knocked
 away and he poured into the Bhd. of Water -
 this being unexpected at the moment he
 must have thought himself overboard - A sel-
 vager was then got under his arms & he was
 hoisted out - he was then un-blindfolded
 and introduced to Mr. & Mrs. Neptune as one
 of their family and sworn in in the usual
 manner, that is never to eat brown bread
 when you can get white - never to kiss the
 maid when he could kiss the mistress - never
 drink new England when he could get West
 India Rum - never eat Mussels when you could
 get Oysters unless he liked them better and
 many more as foolish Oaths - however it all
 answered for frolic - then a drink of grog
 with Mr. Neptune - Went through with the rime

much in the same manner - some of them got clear of the ducking part by paying a bottle of Rum - some were too cunning to answer the questions put to them, therefore kept their mouths clean; - one being asked after they got through if the razor was easy he said if they called it shining it was pretty easy but if it was shaving it was ~~hard~~ hard. One of the oaths which I ought not to have forgotten was that they should conduct themselves with the utmost delicacy towards Mr. Neptune who was several times rather shocked at some indiscrete expressions. After getting through it was difficult to say which was the dumbest - Neptune or his wife - it all however ended at sunset good naturally. Capt. Green at first was at a loss as to indulging the frolic but finally gave way to the crew as an old Custom and bring on a long voyage something animating appeared to be wanting and they promised not to go too far they therefore was much more moderate than they frequently are - if I frequently give you these trifling stories excuse me for I have leisure & it won't take you long to read it - it is rather trifling I agree - This day being five days since the frolic is Sunday and New Year's. All have a fresh meal as is usual on

Sunday having killed a Hog. Hove too thro the night being about up with the Cape de Verde -

Ship Neptune at Sea 64 days out Feby 1 - 1797

Lat. 24 - 1 - South

Long - 36 - 32 - West

In my last I left myself hove too for the Cape de Verde Islands on first of January last - on the next day early in the morning we made the Isle of Sal having been much alarmed with the Sun which appeared very near before morning - At 8 o'clock A.M. we made Bonavista bearing S S W four leagues distant, ran down the North side saw a Ship and Brig standing off and on - got out the boat + Capt. Guene + myself went on board the brig - Capt. Hathaway - The Capt. of the Ship was also there which proved an Englishman under American Colours hailed from Philadelphia, commanded by Capt. French - he was much frightened fearing we was a Frenchman - The Brig had lost both anchors + the Ship our by the Rocks coming in - it is a very bad place to get off Sact in the Winter - we that best to run over to the Isle of May which we did the next day - there we found the Ship Eiza of Boston Capt. Jones from Bremen taking in Salt which we found rather dearer than at Bonavista

We anchored pretty near in shore, let go our anchor rather too soon the first time and drifted off the Bank - made sail & beat up again. Most our Negroes here - the Governor is a negro - the four negroes all bear the title of Capt. Capt. Jack - Capt. Jim &c. - Waited on the Governor according to custom - he treated us with Water Mellons & Spirits - this is a poor place - plenty of Hogs, Goats & Pumpkins & Watermellons - we got no other fruit or vegetables. Goats were one to two dollars each - Fowls (not plenty) at 5 for a dollar - we bot two Bullocks at twelve Dollars each which we took on board alive - We took on board $8\frac{1}{2}$ moy of salt each moy 60 bushels at five Dollars which is about 18 cents ϕ Bushel - a duty which we pay half a dollar ϕ moy & 12 Dollars anchorage. The salt ponds are about two miles from the landing and the Salt bot down on Jackass - A Ship from Antwerp arrived Capt. Fordich bound round Cape Horn on a whaling voyage had as well as ourselves very rough weather off the coast - came in to refit having stow his try masts and our boat. Capt. French also came down from Bonavista - we lay here four days only - When we started to go on board Turner our Boatswain was missing - we went in different directions to find him - soon found him coming down -

half shaved at least - No Jacket. a pig in one hand - a Bottle of Rum & a H^{lf} of Eggs in the other which was all he had got for his Pea Jacket which was worth twelve Dollars at home and three times as much to him - we could not stop to go back to get it - when we got down to the boat in which was two of our Men and about fifteen feet below the rock from which we got down by a rope - he first lost pig which he did not kill - he then lost his Eggs - telling the hands in the boat to hitch - he then motioned with the rum - but it was his darling and he thought better of it. The proceeds of his Jacket did not last long. the Eggs and Rum his shipmates helped him to finish as soon as we got on board - The pig lasted longer - a thoughtless fellow going into cold weather without a loose coat -

Jan. 5th in the evening got underway in company with Capt. Farnish - he gave us an invitation to sup with him - wind very light. Capt. Fordick accompanied us for about a dozen miles to return in his whale-boat which he had nothing of. Good music on board. Drum & Fife - a very fine barrel organ - we had a very jovial dance - Drank plenty of excellent Port Wine - so much that the Capt. whom we met on the whale at the close a very scruffy fellow

was very glad to get rid of us - the wind springing up we thought prudent to return on board. the Neptune's boat came for us - going along side we had very near upset by getting under the ship's bows - Capt. Gurner, Doctor Forbes & myself - We stood along under easy sail thro the night and in the morning we were off St. Jago - Ships standing off & on. Capt. Funch having a letter for the Governor as we wanted some few refreshments we concluded to so manage it as not to be subject to the port charges altho they were trifling - we went on shore with Capt. Funch our passing for Boat Steer another for Doctor &c. - We loaded our boat with Poultry - Eggs - Limes - Oranges - Bananas - Oranges very plenty and half a dollar a hundred very sweet - all cheaper than at the Isle of May - We saw no whites but the Governor's family & a few Officers which were stationed here by the Portuguese Government - the Capital was about three miles from the harbour where we landed - it is said to be pleasant in the country but here there were but a few thatched huts - At 4 P.M. went on board and bore away with a good fresh trade. Funch in the division of our poultry cheated us of a couple of Turkeys in a very little manner and promising to keep company

with us varied his course in the night and
 altho in sight of us for four or five days did
 not speak us - we would say good buy to the
 friends as that was the name of his ship -
 on recurring to my journal I find she was in
 sight for ten days - Sunday Jan^y 15th Caught two
 sharks and killed a Hog - all eat - nothing lost,
 being near the Equator winds very light. We caught
 many Sharks & Dolphin - the latter are very good -
 Sharks unless they are small are not good -
 Some days we caught plenty of Bonitos which
 are better than either of the others - they are
 rather larger than a mackerel - meat Black but
 tolerable sweet - We crossed the Equator on the 18th
 Jan^y when we killed a bullock - our Longitude
 on crossing was 24-30 W of Greenwich. Doctor
 Forbes was rather unwell - every one else in good
 spirits - A Sloop which we got at St. Jago's brot us
 a litter of Six Pigs - they are growing for a pot
 pie finely - immediately in crossing the line
 we observed to the southward two and finally
 three bright spots in the sky - what the Sailors
 call Magellan Clouds which we raised as we
 made to the Southward they bore from us a
 little to the westward of South - We found the
 weather pretty comfortable crossing the line the
 Thermometer from 79° to 82° and about the same
 from the Cape De Verde to where we are say 24°

South - one or two only at 84° Our Blacksmith has got his Forge up and at Work - the Carpenter Stocking Anchors for our Shallop which we have in frame - Our ship at this time appears very lively - Yesterday morning we found it a short time squally with rain caused by our passing near the Island of Trinidad in latitude $20^{\circ} 30'$ South. Last Night a Noddy flew on board which is about the size of a Brown-Black with a White Crown - web footed - a long bill - not eatable & we let it go again. Whalman on board says we are now on good Whaling ground. He judges from seeing for about ten leagues a line on the water of fine stuff like Ground Cayenne Pepper which appeared also oily - which he says is produced by the Whale feeding on Squids - it had a singular appearance ranging to windward like Gueph = Weed - this is food for the Spermacette Whale -

Little West Point Harbour Falkland Islands March
1st 1797 - Latd $51:30$ S. - Long. $61:35$ W.

My last left us about on the Coast of Brazil on the first of Feby. last - we had very pleasant weather in crossing the South East Trade - we did not make the land but coloured our our water off the River La Plata - On the 8th

at 6 P.M. we spoke the Ship Haelequin of Nantucket Capt. Clark with eleven hundred Barrels of Oil left the Brazil Bank twelve days before was bound home with a leaky ship - his crew consisted of 15 men - had lost his boy overboard - she was quite a small whaler - he had been out 14 months all hearty - had no appearance of scurvy said if he should find an appearance of it he had a remedy in taking the Grass from his Ships bottom soak it in fresh water after which put it in vinegar and give it to the invalid he spent about two hours on board of us the wind was very light - he asked for nothing but pump-tacks which he was extremely in want of and short of many other things - we gave him some spirits - Wood - Potatoes - Onions & pump tacks - by this vessel I wrote Father & Mother as well as yourself - Capt. Clark informed us that he was in Company with Capt. Back of Nantucket a few days before when in striking a Whale she bro't her tail over which struck Capt. Back in the head and killed him instantly & what was very extraordinary it neither injured the boat or another man in it. On the 10th we had an addition of six more pigs - Doctor Forbes having been much sea sick and other ways not well and withall rather hippish Capt. Gneur bled him about a fortnight ago - the blood settled under the skin &

looking very dark alarm'd us - the Doctor has calculated to loose his arm but he is now in better in better spirits and all is doing well - says he has a letter already written to his mother telling her he should not live to see her which he now thinks best to tear up - he says he thinks his Starboard yard arm will last him the voyage. - in Lat'd. 41 S we had a very hard squall of Thunder & Lightning the wind from the N. W. - Thermometer at 62° - next day we had hard gales from the N. W. which bot us to our close reefs - accidentally broke my Thermometer which I regret very much - On the 22^d Feby we got round being 85 days from New York - a good passage - at 6 A. M. made the land bearing east eight leagues distance being the Grand & Sterpe Jeron Islands - got out our boats & all but 9 of the crew went on shore and returned in the afternoon in high spirits - Mr. Griswold our first officer said the Seal appeared very plenty and no Curlew - We almost felt sur of our voyage - They soon pack'd up and went again on shore and we bore away with the ship for this harbour and anchored at dark at the mouth of it - a Brig in sight in another harbour about four miles from us - this we did not like - next morning we warped into this harbour - the Capt. of the Brig came on board proved to

be an English Brig Capt Morse after a cargo of Hair
 Seal & Oil from the Sea Elephant as he did not
 interfere with our voyage we were glad to see
 him - Got our Shallops frame landed and we
 have her now building - The Capt. of the Brig
 proves to be a very drunken fellow a few morn-
 ings since he came on board of us at day
 light said his crew had mutinied - it appeared
 they were dissatisfied that he would give them
 no Salt Provisions but made them hunt their
 provisions - they therefore hove their powder
 overboard - this was punishing themselves - they
 would have made the same noise if he had
 have obliged them to live on Salt provisions -
 Capt. Greene went down with a boats crew &
 brot the Brig up and anchored her near us -
 The Geese are now plenty and fine - the weather
 is getting cold frequented with Squalls of hail.
 On the 3^d Instant Mr. Griswold came in from
 the Jason Islands with a boats crew and
 much to our disappointment says there are
 very few Seals - we drove on with our Shallop
 as fast as possible as she was much wanted
 to search the Islands - unfortunately the Doctor
 who is also a good Carpenter has not been
 well enough to help us but is just begining
 to work with us, Capt. Greene set off with
 Mr. Griswold in the Whale Boat for the Jasons

when within a mile of it a Squall struck them
 & they were obliged to put before the wind and
 with much danger was drove back again - it is
 a very dangerous Country for boating on account
 of Squalls & strong tide rips - I have commenced
 my attack on the Seal - it is uncommon to
 see them in this harbour but a Hair Seal
 swimming near where we were at work on the
 Skallop - as we had frequent opportunities to
 kill Wild Hogs we kept a musket loaded I
 took it up and put the ball just through the
 back part of the head of the Seal - he was so
 badly wounded that he could not well get un-
 der water but floundered about at a great rate -
 I jumped into the yawl and attacked him
 with my Oar and Capt. Gurns laughing and
 saying haul him into the boat - as he was a
 stout fellow I did not much like it but reflecting
 that it would not do to come so far a Sealing &
 be afraid of them I watched my chance and
 getting hold of one of his hind flippers I very
 suddenly jerked him into the boat at which
 he floundered worse than ever - I punched him
 with the end of the Oar as I had nothing else.
 but for some time I did not know which would
 keep possession of the boat and I believe if no
 one had have seen me I should have quit &
 Swam ashore - but I conquered the rascal - this

pleased Greene very much - We find a couple
 of Barrels of Gyder very good which we have now
 bottled off - it was boiled down agreeable to the
 Connecticut rule before it was received on board -
 this is really a luxury at this time - March 17th
 Capt. Morse had another frolic - he came on board
 of us at midnight being afraid of his life -
 one of his mates threw a harpoon at him which
 stuck into the deck - next day he confined
 both his mates and sailed for Port Stephens
 he however got no further than what is called
 Big West Point harbour as he there found company
 Capt. David Bunker from Hudson State of New
 York and Capt. Williams in a brig from New York
 both after Elephant Oil & Hair & fur Seal Skins - Capt.
 Bunker has been in these Islands four months & had
 but 150 Bbl^s Elephant Oil & 600 Hair Seal Skins -
 Capt. Williams has been here eight months and
 had done rather better had on board 7000 fur
 & 12000 Hair skins - They all came on board of
 us they calculated to proceed on to the west of
 Patagonia and after that to New York - by Capt.
 Williams I wrote to my friends in America -
 two days after this Morse returned to this harbour
 sent his boat in and as the Sailors say Marooned
 his two mates - that is he landed them on this
 Island giving them a musket some ammunition
 he having got a recruit from the other vessels

some Pork a little Salt but with what he left them
 they would have been rather uncomfortable very
 soon if we had not have been there. After
 landing both his Mats he made Sail & we saw
 no more of him - we afterwards received three
 men on board of us one name Brown the
 other May they behaved themselves very well on
 board of us and would have been well enough
 on board of Morse if he had been steady himself.
 This Island a great proportion of it is covered with
 what is here called Tussock Bogs - Grow as high as
 a mans head growing in small bunches - The
 Hogs feed on these and it affords them a good
 shelter - we in going thro one of these spots
 started a Sow with seven or eight Pigs we all
 gave chase in dodging about she passed near
 me being in chase I had a fall and you may
 judge I was rather frightened for as I fell she
 turned upon me & showed her tusks - but as I
 fell short of her she did not attack me - As
 she passed Capt. Bunker he got hold of her
 when she was broad-side to him and fell over
 on to her - he being a very heavy stout man he
 kept her very quiet and we cut her throat - we
 got none of the pigs - March 26th we landed
 our Shallop having set her up and finished
 her in 33 days which I think very well when it
 is considered there was but four of us to do it

for great part of the time - she proves to be a very good boat is about thirty tons burthen - on the 29th Capt. Guene sailed in the Shallop for Jason Islands leaving but the Carpenter, Doctor & myself on board - made a small garden on Shore - put in the Ground Onions - Radish - Pepper Grass - Mustard & Lettuce - Noticed in digging the Garden the common what we call angle Worms in America - why not speculate on them as well as animals that resemble those on the Continent - It is but a few days since we chased a Fox into his hold at Big West Point Harbour on the English Maloon - If the Fox was hit by a vessel it is not likely the Worm was -

Little West Point Harbour, Falkland Islands October 12-1797.

Dear Brother

My last by Capt. Williams will give you our proceedings up to the first of April last - this will close our stay at this harbour as we leave this day for Swan Island about forty miles to the southward being one of this group of Islands - A few days since Capt. Guene & myself were hunting - his gun missing fire by leaving out the priming and knocking the flint with his knife it went off and took about half the Barrel in Busting as he held it on his knee & I stood near him it was rather a narrow escape from injury as neither was hurt - it was a good lesson to us -

on the 15 April a ship stood near in to one of the Jason Islands when our crew were peering but coming on suddenly they could not board her to learn who they were - the sight of a vessel causes considerable anxiety in this lonely country and quite a disappointment to have him go off without knowing more - On the 24 April we near lost our Shallop which would have been a very serious evil - coming on to blow here in a heavy sea into St. Peter's Jason Cove - she broke off the palms of both anchors & went on shore - they got her off and at great hazard got to sea where they found they could not keep her fire long enough to get into this harbour - they therefore run her into Grand Jason where they were just able to get her into two fathoms water before she sunk - they afterwards got her up and by nailing canvas over where she had bilged was able by hard pumping & bailing to get her into this harbour where we got her on shore and repaired her - A few days after we launched the Shallop - I had a very unpleasant quarrel with Ederkin who is a very smart Carpenter but a very ugly fellow - Capt. Gunn with the whole of the crew were out on the Islands - none but the Carpenter and myself on board for several days - previous to Capt. Gunn's going out the last time I had observed that

the boat he was building for Shallop was too narrow which he would not agree to. I told Capt. Guene I that so and he ordered him to alter her which he was now doing when I ask'd him some question which he answer'd very impudently and observing at the same time that I had always found more fault with him than any one and that I was no officer and had no right to do it. I told him I was interested in the voyage which was sufficient for him and if I had have been an Officer of the Ship I should have marooned him - that is put him on shore on a desolate Island long before - that not one other of the whole crew but obeyed me as quick as they did an officer and that he was an ugly fellow & had been most of the voyage - this enraged him - he took up his ax and made towards me - I retreated into the Cabin & fastened the Door - he did not follow - I then loaded my pistols - two balls in each and went on Deck - he was in a great rage stamping about Decks - I had made up my mind to do nothing further to increase his rage for he was so much like a madman I was really afraid the result would be serious - I observed to him coolly that he had best go to work - he asked me if I that he was afraid of my pistols and again made towards me with his Ax -

I then cock'd my pistols and told him if he
 came on to the Quarter Deck I should certainly
 kill him and I should not have dared to
 have done otherwise - he that best not to leave
 the Main-Deck - he however could not go to
 work in some time - As I had possession of
 all the Stores in the Cabin I punished him by
 stoping his Grog - I had uniformly gave him his
 half pint every day - this was severe for him as
 he would be a drunken rascal if he could - for
 the several days that I was alone with him I
 went on shore & about the Ship Armed for he
 would if he had taken my life & have me over-
 board had no proof against him - he continued
 very sulky some time and has not yet altho
 it is six months since drank a drop of Grog
 which is the more singular as he is so fond
 of it and when the crew have been on board
 we gave it out to his mess without excluding
 him - he is now very civil to me but he is
 I think the most cross-grained fellow I ever had
 to do with - he has been a very useful man
 and the only quarrelsome one on board - The
 only exchange of Blows on board thus far was
 between him and the Boatswain - we live peace-
 ably - The last of ^{something?} ~~wanting~~ The Shallop went
 out and set fire to Flat Island - this was done
 to drive the Seal that were on it to some other Island

where it would be better taking them. May 3^d
 having been up the big Harbour with the yawl and
 returning at dark it came on to blow & Rain that
 forced us back we halled our boat in shore and
 altho it was raining very hard we soon made up a
 pretty comfortable Fursook House where we turned
 in for the night & slept dry. May 11th a boats
 crew returned having been sealing on Sledge
 Island where they got about eleven hundred.
 there had been some seal there recently before
 them as they found a piece of salt Salmon
 which was yet good. This being the time of
 Connecticut Election - a long evening and nothing
 to do. the crew held a Sham Election & James Ellis
 was chosen Governor - the very opposite in every
 thing to what I hope & believe they have got in
 Connecticut - May 21st Capt. Gunn having
 been down to Port Egmont in the Shallop return-
 ed with four Hogs and forty Geese which they
 killed down there - they found laying there Capt
 David Bunker in a ship from Hudson - she
 arrived the 8th January and her tender a North
 River Sloop of 50 Tons sailed out by his brother
 Lewis Bunker - they had 160 + 170 days passage -
 they have but 50 Barrels of Oil & 2000 Fur & Hair
 Skins - they have drowned one man and his
 mate had his thigh broke by the warp running
 out of the Boat while they were fast to a whale.

They had no Surgeon or Physician on board
 but necessity generally wakes up the faculties-
 they splintered it up and when it had well
 knitted and he went on deck for the first
 time a bird lighting on the bowsprit started
 a dog who tripped him up by running between
 his legs and broke it short off a second time-
 this was much worse than at first and what
 is very extraordinary it knitted a second time
 & is well altho he is a man upwards of sixty
 years of age nearer promity they say - July 3^d -
 Opened a Barrel of Potatoes being more than
 eight months since they were put up and altho
 we had crossed the hot Latitudes found very few
 rotten but among them new potatoes near as
 large as a hens egg from those that had sprouted-
 July 7th. threw ice in a bucket of Water on Deck
 for the first time - July 11th. Capt. Burns acci-
 dentally got his arm put out at the Elbow none on
 board with him but myself and the Doctor - As
 the Doctor had never set a bone Burns had no
 confidence and a dispute arose as to the right way
 of tuning it in. the Doctor persisted in his
 own way and got his Surgical Books out to prove
 it - Capt. Burns in a good deal of pain - I could be
 but neutral but ready to assist and urged the ne-
 cessity of its being done immediately - he set down
 and I held on above the elbow when the Doctor

taking hold of his hand turned it into its place. It is now well but as he was obliged to keep it in the slings some time Capt. Luene is hardly willing to believe it set right but it undoubtedly could not be better set - it for some time caused considerable anxiety as not if well set he might lose the use of his arm - A good Surgeon with their usual knowledge of Physic I think much better than a Physician on such a voyage. I think I should prefer Suchan's Family Physician with a good Surgeon to a Good Physician & no Surgeon. July 26th - Our Shallop ^{again} arrived in distress have been again drove on shore in a Gale at the Grand Jason. She got in about half full of Water - we got her on shore and repaired her by mending her keel putting a Strake or two and a number of graving pieces in her bottom and giving her a new Rudder & Stem-post. July 28th. I eat the last of my oranges have kept a few among my clothes in my chest to this time. We are sadly unfortunate with our Shallop. after we had repaired her in heaving her off we broke her best anchor in three pieces and after getting her into the water found she leaked rather bad - we have her out again and partially stop'd it but she has never been as tight as she was before she got on shore. August 22^d Capt. Bunker came up from Port Egmont with

his Sloop Tender and Capt. Greene & him agreed to make up a Crew and go on to the coast of Patagonia and search for Seal in the Sloop - in the evening we had a ball on board - music good being a Drum & Violin - nothing but a few ladies wanting to have made it pleasant - you know I never was fond of what at home we call a ho frolic - On the 26th of August Capts Bunker & Greene with a Crew of twenty four men sailed in the Sloop Betsy with the understanding that if we heard nothing from them in six weeks I was to send our Shallop over & look for them as they may have got their vessel on shore - After being absent a month and three days they returned in a passage of twelve Days from the main having left a Crew Sealing at Cape Mattass with a Whale-Boat to shift along the coast if necessary - On their first arrival on the Coast they found a few Spaniards Sealing on an Island near the mouth of Port Desire river who told them there would be no difficulty in getting permission from the Commandant at Port Desire to Seal they therefore Capts Greene & Bunker went up to Port Desire with a Whale-Boat crew about seven brazers leaving the Sloop at Anchor - when they got to the Garrison after some few questions were told by the Spaniards that they believed them to be Englishmen and

as Spain was at war with England they must
 consider themselves prisoners and accordingly
 dispatched an armed boat with twelve men to
 bring up the Sloop - they remonstrated and pro-
 posed to remain as hostages and send down for
 the vessel's papers but all to no purpose - As this
 would ruin all our voyages for they said that
 they must be sent to the River De-la-Plata for
 trial as English & American papers were so much
 alike - they were therefore determined to make a
 bold push - the Spaniards were determined to
 prevent it and accordingly stationed an armed
 Barge down the river a little below the garrison -
 it looked very dark for they were placed inside
 the garrison and there appeared no chance for escape
 however Green who you know is resolute & hawk-
 eyed gave a word of caution to keep together and
 be ready - The Spaniards always keep a Padre or Priest
 in their garrisons and when their prayer Bell
 rung at 8 O'clock in the evening and they had
 all got into a small Church which was in-
 side the Garrison the mischief for time off -
 they started and was hold of their Whaler-Boat
 which lay which lay hauled up on the shore
 nearly all together - it appeared so quick done that
 they scarcely knew whether any alarm was given
 and after they ^{were} afloat and it was too dark
 to be find at them was little danger as they

could row two feet to one of any boat rowed by
~~the~~ Spaniards - they muffled their oars and
 got along side the Sloop about midnight -
 jump'd in on deck and got possession of the
 Arms the Soldiers being asleep - they then made
 them get into their own boat and knocking
 out their flints gave them their muskets and
 a drink of grog each - told them to tell the com-
 mandant that he did not know how to keep
 yankeys - They got underway with the Sloop and
 run to the northward - When our men jumped
 in on the deck of the Sloop it made a little
 bustle and the Carpenter who was always a rash
 desperate fellow jump'd out of his berth and find
 out the Cabin Door as he thought for the thickest
 of them - it appeared that our carpenter who is
 the same fellow I had the quarrel with was de-
 termined from the time the Spaniards took pos-
 session to retake her if he could and accordingly
 so managed as to get a Musket loaded with a
 brace of Balls into his berth and I suppose from
 intently thinking on it really that he was doing
 it before he got fairly waked up for he did not
 know what he was about till he had fired - it
 was extraordinary that no one was hurt as there
 was about thirty men on deck - The Spaniards
 had a Lad with them ^{whom} which they had recently
 got from the Patagonian Indians who had been a

prisoner with them six years was waiting for a passage home - when he was taken he was a cabin boy with his father only eleven years of age was an English lad named James Jones - he probably will be able to tell a traveller's story when he gets home and as the English are extremely credulous he may perhaps with the assistance of some ingenious fellow get well paid for his voyage - his parents probably have suffered more than he has.

+ Our crew killed a Tiger and brot over an Amadillo which they caught it is about the size of our large mud Turtle say weighing five or six pounds it lived two or three weeks perfectly harmless - I have it now in a preserved state and shall bring it home with me - I have also preserved a King Penguin which I found asleep on the beach - he stood erect about three and a half feet high very handsome - I came up to him and grasped him round the neck - this kind of Penguin is very scarce and are very handsome - October 5th - Our Shallop came in with all the crew from the Islands and we began preparing the Ship to leave this by getting our Topmasts on end and rigging overhead as we have had the Ship completely stripped since we have been here - in overhauling our stores found a Hoghead of Bread and a Barrel of flour entirely eaten up

by the mice. On the 11th of October we runnored and found our Cables in good order got under-way and run into Big harbour came too far for one night - we came too with our Small Bower in 7 fathoms Water good botom.

States Harbour Swan Island Dec. 25th 1797.
Dear Brother

My last was dated 12th October last at West Point which was the day we left for this place - the entrance into this harbour was very blind we had a close search to find it with our boats - we anchor'd without the harbour in 7 fathoms - next morning we found the passage in, which was very narrow we got underway and run the Ship in. Untent sails after moving the Ship and prepar'd for a Sealing cruise in the Shallop sailed for a fortnight's cruise leaving me alone on board but as it was a good harbour and the Ship had good Cables + Anchors I felt safe. I was then Capt. Mate and all hands. As I had enough to do it was not as loursome as you may imagine. I was left with a Dog a Cat + five Kittens but the Dog killed the Cat and the Kittens being but a day old they died also - I never felt the loss of a Cat so much. On the 26th the Shallop returned with about 700 Seal Skins - had been on a number of Islands found generally

that the Seals come off. Nov. 9th - Capt. Luene sailed again in the Shallop and on the 13th returned with two thousand Skins which they took on Bird Keys - At New Islands he found the Ship Betsy Capt. Edmund Fanning - his first Officer Capt. Lintnall - four months from New York by whom we received letters which was very acceptable - they are also on a Sealing voyage - Also Ship Lydia Obed Fitch master four months from New Bedford and the Ship Olive Branch Obed Paddock five months from Nantucket bound round Cape Horn for Sperm Oil - they informed us that Capt. Fardick who I wrote you was one of our party in the frolic on board the English Ship Friends left French at the Cape De Vids in consequence of which he was taken sick and his ship proceeded on her voyage round Cape Horn without him - this we was very sorry to hear as he was a very clever fellow - he afterwards returned a passenger to Nantucket - On the 14th Nov. Capt. Bunker arrived from the main in the Sloop Betsy five days passage from Cape Matas with but about two thousand Skins - had been unfortunate - had his boat stove by a whirlwind & carried away his mast-head - in the evening had another sociable ball on board - we will endeavor to be merry if we do have hard luck - 18th - Sloop Betsy sailed for Port Egmont

which closed our partnership - Capt. Gunn made a
 cruise of a few days to the Barker Island in Latd.
 52:55 - No Seal of consequence on the Island -
 found it good landing - well watered and well
 stocked with Bird Rockmire - Two or three days
 after Capt. Barker sailed we found on the Island
 a suitable mast for the Sloop Betsey which would
 be very important to Capt. Barker - Capt. Gunn
 certainly evidenced his known disposition very
 strongly for he took it in tow with the Shallop
 to Port Egmout and presented it to Capt. Barker
 as his mast was sprung and twice fished -
 When you except the pleasure of doing good this
 was certainly disinterested kindness for he ^{could} scarcely
 have calculated ever to see him again - Capt. North
 in the Brig Garland was also laying at Port Egmout
 and getting Elephant Oil - Dec. 6th - Capt. Gunn sailed
 in the Shallop for New Island expecting to find
 Ship Betsey still there but she had gone - found
 just arrived the Ship Maria Capt. Benjamin Paddock
 eighty four days from Antucket bound round
 Cape Horn for Spain Oil - by her we got news of
 a general peace in Europe - On the 16th we had a very
 serious misfortune - Our Shallop and two Whale-Boats
 were among the Islands - the two Whale-Boats pursuing
 this a strong tide rip which is very dangerous in
 this country - one boat with eight or ten men was
 hoove completely bottom upwards - The Boatwain

who was steering the other Boat being very near
 and also in very eminent danger with a great
 deal of expectancies & more resolution have his
 boat immediately round head to the Sea in
 doing which it was almost a Miracle that
 they were not capsized also - by this very hazardous
 but more human action all were saved except
 two - one William Tilton of New Haven who now
 was seen after the boat upset. the other Peter
 Rebatter a German sunk a short distance from
 them - they were both good men and were
 much esteemed by the Ship's Company. Tilton
 at home was unsteady and gave his family trouble
 but it was principally owing to a want of am-
 bition and he was yet young - on board of the
 Ship he was loved by his Shipmates and willing
 and able to do his duty. Peter Rebatter was rather
 an extraordinary lad. At the Island of Bermuda
 when he was a prisoner he attached himself to
 me and had been with me ever since - there
 has always been something mysterious respecting
 him - he said he left home to get rid of going
 into the army - his education appeared to be more
 than ordinary - he was very studious and much
 of a Mechanic - he was very useful - he would
 make his own tools and with them any thing
 that was wanted - he made a Kettle Drum on the
 passage and you will recollect his making at

New Haven the Fire Engine in miniature for father which could have water over the house altho' very small. We all liked Peter & Peter liked all - he not only knew his own duty and was willing to do it but he knew much more and was willing to do it. As I consider the conduct of the boat's crew that was yet safe so highly I cannot say enough - I wish to bring to your mind the danger of bringing a boat round in a sea that had already upset one of equal size and then in that situation to receive on board an additional crew - the least directed - they did not stop to reflect on the danger - don't tell me there is no such thing as disinterested benevolence - After the crew was on board we collected together what belonged to the lost Sailors and as their clothing &c. would be serviceable to the remainder of the crew and worth nothing at home we had a vendor which brot in for their friends upwards of two hundred dollars - their pounds of Tobacco sold for eight dollars - as nothing was payable until the close of the voyage it was beyond the calculation of Sailors to look so far a head - December 22^d Capt. Barzilla North in the Brig Garland & Capt. Bunker in his Sloop Tender came up from Port Egmont and anchor'd at Island Harbour the other side of this Island and visited us on board. Capt North was on his

way to the North West Coast of America + Canton.
 he thinks to make up his cargo of Skins and
 must a vessel at the Sandwich Islands to whom
 he will deliver his cargo and receive from her
 some trade for the N West Coast - the vessel which
 he calculates to must belonging to the same owners.
 he calculates his Oil will bring him forty five
 pounds Sterling & Ton of eight Barrels or 240
 Gallons - Capt. North's second mate Mr. Thompson
 + himself not agreeing together he came on board
 of us - we also exchanged Joseph Lorrich to take
 Thompson's place as mate for a Cooper which we
 wanted very much - altho but a few rods across
 from the head of this harbour to Island harbour
 but on the opposite side of Swan Island there is
 one hour difference of high water - Island Harbour
 later than Statia Harbour. Dec. 24th at four P.M.
 we got under way with the Ship our Shallop in
 Company bound on to the Coast of Patagonia -
 Statia Harbour which we have now left is an ex-
 cellent good one being completely land locked -
 it derived its name from a Ship of that name
 which lay here two years for Elephant Oil -
 she belonged to Lady Halsey an Englishwoman
 living in Boston where she fitted out that Ship -
 she was about a thousand tons Burthen and fitted
 out soon after the peace - they knew nothing of
 the value of Seal Skins at that time but finding

them so plenty took a few home for the experiment. I speak of the fur skins for they were after Hair Skins & Elephant Oil - I think they carried home about thirteen thousand they were sold in New York and only by the purchasers that to be Sea Otter Skins they were ship'd to Calcutta and sold there as such from thence they were sent to the China Market when it was found what they were and their value - that started the Sealing voyages - I think they sold for five dollars each in Canton and but half a Dollar in New York - at that time these Islands were many of them filled with them - Capt. Minkalf carried out the first Seal Skins & with Kendrick from Boston were the two first adventurers from the U. States to the North West Coast - Kendrick was killed in receiving a salute from another vessel in consequence of one of her guns being accidentally shot at Nahoo one of the Sandwich Islands - Minkalf was killed on the North West Coast - both of them made several successful voyages from Canton to the Coast but their owners were never benefited - they spent it as they went along - neither was well calculated for such an enterprise - they were too heavy with success. As we are now quitting the Fackland Islands I will give you a rather more general description of them and will relate some incidents which I have

omitted - but I will endeavour not to trouble you with trifles altho I am aware of the difficulty when I feel an interest myself and at the same time wish to write without reserve to you for I write for your own and the family's information only - If I was capable of writing in a way that would interest a stranger I should be pleased at doing so and would write with more care - These Isles belong to Spain - they keep a Garrison on what is called Spanish Maloon they have in several instances ordered off the Americans but we heard nothing from them since we have been here - they care but little about the Seal but are very tenacious of their sovereignty - in the year 1770 the British took possession of Port Eymont - the title to these Islands had been a subject of controversy among several of the Maritime Nations of Europe - At that time had their Garrison at the Spanish Maloon & therefore protested against a settlement by the British - No attention being paid to the protest Ships & Troops were sent from Buenos Ayres which forcibly dispossessed and drove off the British settlers. The British Government demanded prompt satisfaction for force being used to dispossess them and really gasconaded them out of the Island - it is true the Island was worth nothing. The imbecile Spanish Government disavowed the

violent proceedings of their Officers - The fort
 the port and every thing else was restored to
 the same situation that had been disturbed -
 The British soon learned the unimportance of
 the place and soon evacuated it & Port Egmont
 with all this Group of Islands are now in the
 hands of Spain. Capt. Gurne shot a Cow at
 Port Egmont in 1792 which had been running alone
 wild since the English were there - it must have
 grazed alone for more than twenty years - with
 a little precaution the Island might have been
 well stock'd with cattle - there are also plenty
 of hogs which is an English breed & far superior
 to the hogs on the other Islands - These Islands
 are in about the Latitude of 52 South - and are
 about a hundred leagues east of the Straights
 of Magellan - are convenient for the American
 Whalers bound round Cape Horn - There are
 plenty of Hogs and Goats on Little West Point -
 and Hogs on many of the Islands - Saunders
 Island, Swan Island & New Island - Wood is
 scarce being now but a kind of brush which
 called Stumpy none of it larger than your leg
 at the ankle - There are good runs of Water on
 all the islands and very convenient Watering at
 West Point or New Island - the latter place is
 where the Whalers generally stop - There are also
 plenty of Wild Fowl - Upland & Low Land Geese -

Ducks-Teal- Logger headed Ducks, Rooks, Shags-
 Gulls- Penguins of various kinds-viz-the Jack-
 Ass-Penguin making a noise like the bray of
 an Ass- they burrow in the ground- The Gen-
 too Penguin that cover tens in Rookeries and
 several other kinds that also Rookery- they with
 very little pains make their nests and lay by
 the tens- the Penguin has but legs + flippers-
 no wings- they walk erect- are about the size of
 a large Duck and in going among them they
 very gently without fright open to the right and
 left like a regiment of Soldiers to let you pass-
 in their laying they follow the Albatross and the
 Gulls follow them which also lay in Rookerys- The
 Albatross was the most useful to us for Eggs- they
 are much larger than a Goose- their wings about
 seven or eight feet from the extremity of one to
 the extremity of the other- they lay an Egg that
 would about fill a common tumbler and equal in
 quality to a hens egg- generally set on two eggs-
 Their Nests are built within about two or three
 feet of each other stacking up mud and straw
 about three feet high which covers three or four
 tens- in our Rookery at West Point they began to lay
 on the 18th of October and three days after we col-
 lected 1500 Eggs- we had them plenty through the
 remainder of the Spring + then received on board
 a number of Hogheads of Albatross + Penguin eggs

which lasted us three or four months after-
 many of our crew was tired of them - our Pan-
 cakes were Eggs thickened with flour - and there
 was always a terrible clatter at Breakfast & Sup-
 per by the crew with their Tin Pots beating up Eggs
 as a substitute for Milk in their Tea & Pea Coffee.
 The Gulls eggs were also good but the Penguin
 were not as good - I have no doubt the Ship could
 be loaded with Eggs in the season of Eggging which
 begins in the second spring month say about
 the first of October - before we left we sent a
 couple of men out on one of the Islands to col-
 lect Eggs - they stacked them in the Rookeries like
 a pyramid as they stack round shot sitting the
 eggs up endways - The Rats & Rooks destroy a good
 many eggs on West Point - we used to fry cakes
 in Seal Oil which is pretty good when first
 try'd out from fresh blubber our crew generally
 got very fond of it - they cooked the young Pompsies
 (which are young seal) by roasting them that only
 however when short of fresh meat which was fre-
 quently the case on the Islands where we took
 Seal altho the other Islands were so well stock'd -
 The upland Geese - Seal - Ducks - Guillemot & Rooks were
 the only fowl good eating - The upland Geese were
 flavoured like Common Market Geese with you but
 did not look like them - the low land Geese look-
 ed exactly like your market Geese and are the

same kind I believe but taste nothing like them
 as they feed on fish they are very fishy. The
 upland Gull feed altogether on the upland ber-
 riers - we never found any of their nests - they
 are good in the fall and winter but very poor
 in the summer when they have shed their
 wing feathers at that time we frequently run
 them down and caught them by hand - just
 before we left Swan Island we caught & shot
 ninety nine Gulls - we have now a Coop of them
 on Deck. We frequently shot the whole of a
 flock of six or eight Gulls and at three or four
 different shots - those not hit would sudden-
 ly fly when we fired but immediately light a-
 gain by the side of those killed - they were not
 used to being shot at. The Ravens are Crows but
 eat very well - We found them difficult to get -
 they live by plundering other birds of their
 Eggs and carrion which they may come across -
 we frequently caught them in snares. I have
 seen them take a line which formed a Slip-
 Noose snare with their claw and haul it out of
 the way before they would touch the bait that
 was inside. When we arrived at Thet Point we
 landed three or four Turkeys and a few hens but
 we got no increase in consequence of the Ravens
 which soon killed some of the fowls. We also
 landed a Goat & Six Hogs which we took off when we

left. The Hogs which we landed were frequently
 joined by the wild ones we occasionally fed
 them to keep them wanted we could call them
 when the wild ones would come very near -
 they increased considerable. We killed a wild Boar
 that measured eight feet stretched out. It was
 some time before our dogs learned to take the hogs
 well - after they had they only wanted to get
 sight of a hog to have it - they would not med-
 dle with our own but they would pick out wild
 ones from among them. We had an excellent
 Suet which at the time I that I had ruined.
 She sprung from behind a Tussock uncalculated
 for and got hold of the hog just as I fired and
 received a part of the charge in the mouth. I
 had rather never have seen another hog than have
 wounded the dog when so faithfully doing its
 duty - it was in great agony - I loaded my gun
 with a brace of balls to end its misery but on
 further examination that I would try and save her
 altho I did not believe it possible. She however got
 well we that rather extraordinary very soon
 hunted well as ever showing no fear. The Hogs
 on Saunders Island are the best in this Country
 and the most unpleasant night I have spent in
 the Country was a short Cruise in the Shallop after
 them - in returning we run for the middle narrow
 passage & strong current - we missed them in conse-

gurner of the current and first we knew we were
 close in with the breakers - the night was very
 dark - we were unacquainted not knowing exactly
 by whom we was and luffing & bearing away
 among the rocks all night - in the morning it
 was very foggy - we were at sea without know-
 ing where we were - not a drop of water or any
 liquor on board - it soon cleared up and we got
 in safe - There are not many fish among
 these Islands - we caught a few small fish along
 side the ship and try'd a Seine in Big Harbour
 West Point and set it for Mullet which sometimes
 strikes in in Schools in Statia Harbour but without
 success excepting one tide when we caught about
 three Barrels on the 18th December - Shell fish are
 more plenty - the country is full of Mussel beds
 which are very good - Limpets which are also
 good - they have but one Shell and adhere very
 closely to the Rock - a sudden blow takes them
 off - they are about the size of a small Round
 Clam or Quohog - There appeared to be two sorts
 of Limpets one set with a division in the Shell
 by a joint - Some Windles - We found Round Clams
 or Quohogs as they are sometimes called at the head
 of Statia Harbour pretty plenty - two of us went about
 three quarters of an hour and caught half a Bush-
 el in about eighteen inches water - we frequently
 got a Bushel or more at a time - You will conclude

that the Fackland Islands are beautiful - they are so and we generally lived well there - however our Sealing would frequently prevent us from hunting and confine us to salt provisions - The Goats were much more difficult to get at than the Hogs - The Goats were very shy but the Hogs in many instances would not run from us particularly when come upon very suddenly - I was hunting among the Tussock Bogs which is covered with a sort of flag as high as my head - I came on a large Wild Hog that I could touch him with my gun - I snapped my Gun twice & then was obliged to take out my knife and hammer the flint after which I shot him thro the head - during the whole time he did not stir but appeared perfectly amazed looking right at me till he fell - he probably never saw the face of a man before - The Goats keep coming among the Bluffs in the mountains and if we kill them it is very hard work to get them home - we killed one that by the marks on his horns was thirteen years old - he measured three feet between his horns - he made good soup but his meat was rather strong - We found a Bitch on one of the Islands which we afterwards left at Swan Island - I hope she will not fill the Island with dogs as they would destroy the hogs - it was without reflection or we should not have done it - We have left a Garden at Little West Point Harbour - on fast point

& on Swan Island where we planted two or three
 Barrels potatoes the last we planted we had on
 board just a year - they could not have been kept
 so long at home - Spinage, Turnips - Pepper Grass -
 Mustard &c. - we were not long enough in either
 place to benefit by them - the Soil is very sour
 & cold - the potatoes look'd pretty well and I hope
 will benefit somebody - perhaps we may touch
 her after we leave the coast of Patagonia - There
 is plenty of Celery that grows by the small streams
 of water among the grass that keeps it bleached
 and equal to our Garden Celery at home - perhaps
 it was introduced by the English at Port Egmont -
 has got scattered over the Island by the birds altho
 it is that to be a native of the Soil - There are
 but two or three sort of berries among the Islands -
 No fruit - there is a small vine that bears what
 we call a tussock berry - is pleasant. has much
 of the taste of Winter Green - our sort in appear-
 ance but not in flavour like the Cranberry - and
 a bush berry that grows very thick on a bush
 about the size of the whortleberry - there is but
 little flavour to any but the first - I have very
 frequently been getting berries in Snow Squalls -
 This is an unpleasant Country but never intensely
 cold or entirely warm - We have spent a Winter
 at West Point and the warmest part of a Summer -
 Our Winter clothing was necessary in Summer

and in winter I never saw Ice an inch thick
 or the land except the Mountains cover'd with
 Snow- I don't think the Snow ever three inches
 deep while we were there- we had frequent hail
 & sometimes Snow Squalls in Summer- There
 never was any Ice in the harbour excepting what
 made on the Shore at high water Mark- this can
 only be accounted for as it is ten degrees further
 from the Equator than you are⁺ but by having no
 extensive Continent to get a freezing wind from-
 the most prevailing winds are from S W to West
 or say S. S. W to W S W by compass the variation
 here being two points Easterly- We had very few
 Easterly winds- some Northerly- Our Snow Squalls
 generally came from South Westerly quarter- We sel-
 dom had clear or stormy all day- generall clear &
 squally by turns except in mid Summer we
 sometimes got a pleasant day throughout- In the
 middle of Winter we left James Ellis on one of the
 Islands to take care of Skins he carelessly got out
 of fire and was without fifteen days- the princi-
 pal inconvenience was he could not cook- was
 obliged to eat his Limpets and Pork raw- He did
 not suffer from the Cold- The fuel used by a
 Sealing crew among the Islands is the Blubber
 or fat of the Seal- this makes them nearly as black
 as Negroes- they cook the hauskut with the fat of the
 Seal both for fuel & fat and it tastes very much like

Hogs Lardet - A Sealing crew want a good stock of
 bread - Molasses + Peas for Coffee and they can get
 along with little Beef + Pork - but to be out of Bread
 or Molasses for sweetening to their Coffee is very
 uncomfortable - they get very much attached to what
 they call Slops which is Tea + Coffee in this cold
 uncheerful Country - We have now on board about
 thirty thousand fur seal skins which we have
 got by great exertion - I believe every Island and
 Key where there was any prospect for Seal has
 been thoroughly examined we calculated on getting
 our bags at these Islands and are much dis-
 appointed at not having any more - There are some
 few Hair Seal + Sea Elephant among these Islands
 but they are now pretty well cleared of every thing
 but birds + Hogs - The fur Seal which we take have
 been by travelers distinguished by the name of Sea
 Dogs + the Ursine Seal - We call the male Old Nips
 + the Female Blapmatchers - The Hair Seal Males we
 called Sea Lyons + the females Blapmatchers also -
 The young Seal are called Pups until they are old
 enough to be called yearlings - The Hair Seal +
 Fur Seal never associate the one always takes a
 Sandy beach - the Fur Seal always takes a Rocky
 one - they generally lay in Rookeries of 300 to several
 thousand - We take them by getting between them
 and the water and being frightened they huddle
 together when they are killed by a blow with a Walnut

Stick of about 3 feet long over the nose - they are very easily killed - they sometimes break through for the water & it is almost impossible to stop them - the Old Wigo take the lead the others follow like sheep they are sometimes on very high Ground but they will go off a precipice fifty feet falling on their breast without apparent Injury - two or three years ago a man was knock'd off by them from a high rock & dash'd to pieces - they are not dangerous if a good look out is kept. they move slow - Our Men sometimes get bit by them but but it is thro carelessness - after they are kill'd the next thing is to Skin them in which they take blubber & all bring his labour than to skin them close - they are then laid on a Slab or a Tanner's Beam and the blubber all taken off very clean close to the Skin with what the Tanners call a Beaming Knife after this they are all to be washed clean the flipper holes sew'd up and carried to the pegging ground which is frequently a considerable distance & frequently to another Island - the pegging ground must be good clear ground where it is clean & free enough from Stone or rocks to get a pig down easy with the hand - they are peg'd out with two pegs each and one good long clear Summers day will make them fit to come out of the pegs but in this Country we frequently have them down a week and sometimes there - after they are out of the

pups they are to be stacked and let them sweat a little and in this way they can be spread + stacked several times before they are sufficiently cured to take on board the Ship - During the whole time they are in the pups we are turning them when they may curl so as not to receive the Sun and scraping them with our knives to get whatever blubber may have been left on - After they are on board the Ship they are to be frequently shifted + beat to keep the worms out - What skins we take in the winter we have the additional trouble of Salting and freshening them in the Spring which is a good deal as they are to be carried on board the Ship to be salted and of course to be carried on shore again to be dried - From that Point we had to carry about four miles to the freezing ground but it was by water - they were to be carried up a hill which we had to do on our backs - there is a great deal of labour in getting a Cargo of Skins but we could not mind that if we could find them - The Seal produces young yearly generally two pups - those among these Islands appear to lay on the Rocks most of the time - they are off most of the time the two last Spring months we calculate to wean their pups as they the Pups remain on the Rocks they remain off till near the pupping time again which is early in the Summer - We find the Old Migs or Whales very much scarified

which is done in their battles for the females.
 The shores of these Islands are generally bold and
 surrounded with Rock Weed what here is called Kelp
 it attaches itself to Rocky bottom and frequently
 in ten or twelve fathoms water - it is dangerous
 running among it because if a Rock is concealed
 near the surface there is no break in the water -
 in the harbours there is always a clear passage
 in the Channel - Many of the harbours are bur-
 fied by the Kelp by breaking the force of the sea -
 There are a good many Right Whale & Humpback Whales
 round these Islands but there is too much rough
 weather for good Whaling - Our shoes were not ex-
 pensive here as we generally wore moccasins -
 taking a green Seal Skin put a foot on it & cut
 round it - sew up the heel & run a string round the
 toe which draws it up and tie it on the instep - ^(by warbling, it becomes leathered & soft to the foot)
 Hats got to be a very scarce article - some made
 Seal Skin Hats - I did my own washing & Ironing
 and did it well perhaps you would have laughed
 to see me Ironing but we have no idlers and boys -
 Steward and all go Sealing

Port Desir Coast of Patagonia Feb^y 15-17 98
Latitude 47-43 South—

Dear Brother

My last was dated 25th Dec. last. On the 26th we got underway for this coast at 4 P.M. New Island bore E S E distance 12 leagues - that Island in 51-40 S. Our Shallop of about thirty tons in company for the two first days it blew heavy but she made very good weather - wind at North. 28th we struck soundings in Latd 49-39 - forty fathoms white sand 29th at 1 P.M. made the land proved to be St Julian's Bay - Shallop & ^{*Whale} Boat run in shore and returned at dark with the stem of a small vessel & a piece of timber - said the shore appeared free from Reefs. Dec. 30th Ship Standing to the northward under easy sail - Shallop & ^{*Whale} boat run in to examine the shore - passed a small Island with two or three thousand hair seal on it in Latd 47-55 S. at 5 P.M. Boats returned saw some Smokes of the Nations our Reef $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the shore otherwise a good Strait gravelly shore - Dec 31st I went in again in the ^{*Whale} Boat Shallop in company find a string of Islands with shoal points putting off from them none more than two or three miles - One Island 48:12 S had about a thousand hair seal on it and a good place to take them about seven miles to the northward saw another Island with a good Rookery of Hair Seal - afterwards pass'd a number of

*Whale (?)

dry Rocks and small Islands the last only with about five hundred fur seal. A squall rising the Ship set her colors for us - the squall struck us just as we got on board - from this up to Port Desire we run in the night and did not examine. Jan^y 1st 1798 we were off Port Desire Islands in Lat^t 48:12 run in A M for the Islands in the Afternoon I went on Shore in the Whale Boat on Is^{le} de Roy or King Island being the largest of Port Desire Islands found it well stock'd With Seal and the Spaniards that were here when Greene & Bunters were in the Sloop were gone we concluded they had quit Sealing. The Island of Seal looked very tempting and after getting on board and holding a council of War - first as to the prospect of success afterwards as to the policy - Having determined we would get a good many Seal the only thing against that was rather bad anchorage - but we must run some hazard to make up our voyage - as to the policy as we were pretty well armed we must take care & not be taken by the Spaniards and as a matter of right we have been so badly treated in the Sloop that we that we would now take satisfaction and if we got a good cargo of Skins it would be more to our advantage than any other course we could pursue - On the principal of power giving right - if we get the skins & get off with them that will that will be proved also - Jan^y 2^d - We ran in and

anchored in rather an open roadstead in Latd. 47:
 43 four leagues North from the largest and outer
 Island - Unbent our Sails - Stuck our Topmasts
 and got the Ship snug - Got our Carrriage guns on
 deck for the first time and loaded them ready
 for defence if necessary - Sent a boat in the night
 up to the fort to reconnoiter - Saw no vessel of War
 there & returned at daylight - on the 4th we sent a
 crew on shore Sealing on a point of our harbour
 where we thought we could get a few thousand - At
 noon we saw inshore of us four men Capt. Guene
 wished me to go & see who they were I found them to
 be the Spanish Commandant and three Soldiers arm-
 ed - The Commandant with some importance asked
 what Ship it was & what we were doing here - I gave
 him a fictitious name said I commanded the
 Ship - had sprung my Topmast & come in to refit -
 but said he you are getting Seal - I told him I was
 on a Skin voyage and not knowing of any settle-
 ment in the Country presumed it was not incor-
 rect - he ordered me very peremptorily to leave
 the Country within ten days and take no more
 Seal - I told him if he said so I must comply -
 I invited him on board but he declined - told me
 that Capt. Farmer from New York left here five or
 six days before for Falkland Islands or Mal Vinus
 as the Spanish name is - that Guene & Bunker
 had been there with their tender from the Falkland

Islands and that he had assisted them and allowed them to get a cargo of Skins & that they went away his particular friends - many more things I knew to be false - He continued Sealing and the next day four of the Spaniards coming down on horseback when they were at a distance frightened our crew some of them hallowing out that there was a parcel of Patagonians coming upon them - they run for the boats leaving the Sealing Utensils behind - it was so unexpected to see men on horseback that they did not stop to count them - Capt. Guene sent a boat on shore for them keeping himself out of the way & the men that were over with him in the Sloop - we had already black'd our names off the Stern of the Ship - I wrote a letter to the Commandant as he sent these men to pilot the Ship up to the fort - I told him I did not wish to come up under a few days - sent him a Cheese - a Ham and a few bottles of Brandy & Gin and invited him to come on board - On the 7th we had got about two thousand skins from the point when the Commandant came on board - I attempted a bargain with him for Sealing he said he must advise with the Commissary who was the head of the Sealing Spanish Party - he accordingly sent up for him - we made a conditional bargain after which Capt. Guene came into the Cabin - at seeing him he was very much frightened but Guene took him by the hand

and laughing it off it was soon over - he is yet however much mortified but we let it pass as doing his duty - The next day the Commissary whose name was Sebastian Rosseau came on board he was a fine old Castilian and if he had have had any command in the Garrison the Sloop would have had no difficulty - Capt Gurne was glad to see him as an old friend who had said when Gurne was prisoner that he would be his friend & was so - and now said he was glad when he run away from the Garrison - the Commissary being satisfied with the contract conditionally made it was confirmed - we were permitted to Seal two months after which we were to have the Country delivering to them our Shallop with its appurtenances - we have now been here but six weeks and have taken all the Seal worth staying any longer for - the Spaniards calculated us to Seal in the same indolent manner that they do - On the 10th of January we run with the Ship up to the Garrison as we muster as many men as they do we had nothing to fear - After unbending Sails & getting the Ship snug the Sailors were allowed a frolic on Shore - As there were about thirty Indians all on Horseback on shore and ready to let their horses for a biscuit a piece our Sailors were soon mounted - if you had have seen them you would fully have believed the old remark that set a

Sailor on Horseback & he will ride to the Devil - Up Hill or Down Hill it was all the same - the horses were good and very sure footed - one fell but rolling over two or three times got up unhurt & mounted again - none were hurt - On the next day their Chiefs - viz. Pesenta - Pattenso - Chaouser with their two sons Lacrou & Gaclar dined on board of us - they were dressed in Spanish Uniform on this occasion - they were all fine looking men and showed a great anxiety to conduct themselves with decorum - as an evidence of this one of them after drinking pretty free of some Jin twist which you know is a powerful diuretic went on deck enquired of one of the Sailors the proper place for the necessary purpose was shown the Kaase - half forward when when I accidentally came on deck I found him on his knees - as he supposed it correct he took pains to tell his other companions this was the place for that purpose - We lay in a Cove opposite the Garrison on the same side the river near the shore with a Bow Anchor and a Stern Anchor off shore and a Bow Anchor & a Stern Anchor on shore - We lay very snug - This being summer we have much the pleasantest weather that we have had since we arrived in the Country - On the 26th the Shallop came up from the Islands they had examined the coast to the southward for six or eight leagues and which we did not do in the

ship found considerable many Hair Seal but no
 fur - On the 10th Feb^y touched here the Brig Hetty
 Capt Robertson of + from New York had been out
 five months had on board six thousand Hair Seal
 Skins Salted which he had taken on the Coast
 to the northward - on his passage out Watered in the
 River La Plata - was well treated - during our stay
 at this place we have been well treated by the
 Commandant - Gascon - + the Commissary Rossan
 altho we know Gascon to be a Scoundrel - Their Pader
 or Priest is a very clever man and generally dined
 on board with the others two or three times in the
 corner of the mess and always on Sundays - we
 frequently dined with them in the Garrison therefor
 as to Society particularly it has been much pleas-
 anter here than at the Islands. This river has a
 rapid tide of about five knots extends about twenty
 five miles into the Country but bad navigation
 above Port Desire it is an inconvenient place to
 wood or water - the wood is twenty miles up the
 River - the water is poor there is but one well which
 is about thirty feet deep but a supply may be had
 from it - it scarcely ever rains in the summer
 and the country appears full of Salt - there are
 some springs in the valleys but the water is
 unpleasantly brackish - We have seen no
 Trees but here + there a bush with some indif-
 ferent berries on some of them - the whole country

that we saw represented a severe drought - a dry clay soil covered with a parched short grass that scarcely looked green excepting in the valleys. the dews were frequently heavy or there could not have been any grass - As the Commandant had but little for his Soldiers to do he was able to grow some vegetables in his garden which was so situated in a valley as to be free from sun the most of the day we got from him some few Peas + Potatoes + a pretty good supply of Cabbages for our Cabbins - they were all water'd from his deep well. I never was as fond of Cabbages before - At the Garrison they find their Shell Beans in oil and they were excellent - The Patagonian Indians who are a wandering set of beings never eat vegetables but live entirely on Meat seldom get any bread but the meat being wild is dry not fat and is not so much in want of absorbents - their choicer of ground to pitch their Tents is valleys where water is handy - you would be surprised to see their Horses in such order as they are they are fat - the grass must be better than it appears to be - The Patagonians frequently came down to trade with us - they were very fond of our Liquor + Biscuit - They would give us a Horse for a dozen Biscuit - we received from them Guano much like a deer and dry white sweet meat - they brought our on board

alive - it was a very docile animal - they brot
 on board also Ostrich - Hairs - Wild Cat + Tiger
 meat - we also bot from them Guanaker Blankets
 which will make very fine Shigh rugs - they are
 made from sewing together the skin of that
 animal and painting the inside - they are large
 as a Bed Sprad - The Indians are clothed from
 their skins - the men wrap them round them
 over their shoulders - the women tie one of them
 round their body like a short petticoat + have
 another over their shoulders - They are neither
 handsome or ugly but filthy in their persons -
 The men are well made and uniformly large
 stout men - I have not seen a small one - but
 the accounts given of their being very large I
 do not hesitate to say is a travellers lie - The
 largest man who we have seen is Patross a
 Chief he measures our quarter of an inch less
 than six feet - The Spanish say there is no
 larger men in the Country - Turner our Boat
 swain was a prisoner with these same Indians
 for a year and was all over the Country saw no
 larger men - Turner had told us on the voyage of
 being a prisoner with these Indians but we
 rather doubted his story but they knew him im-
 mediately and was very glad to see him - he
 had ran away from them - it was their intention
 to have sold him to the Spaniards - he was

well treated while he was with them - then appeared no enmity between them altho they kidnap'd him from an English Ship that was on the Coast after oil - they say they do not now take prisoners - we visited their Camp - their houses were about eight to twelve feet square light poles for frame cover'd with Skins so that when they change their ground as they have plenty of horses they move with ease - they appeared to have Skins enough to be comfortable at any season of the year - when they move they make a formidable appearance - all are on horseback - The women ride astride like the men - Like all Indians they are fond of tink-ets - four pence worth they value more than a half yard of flannel - They have had so much intercourse with the Spaniards that they most of them speak some Spanish - They have the usual appearance of Indians as to complexion, colour of the hair &c - I noticed nothing peculiar excepting there is more corpulency - not as trim as our northern Indians - They are very expert Horsemen and generally hunt on horseback - they have a singular way of hunting the Guanaco which will out run any of their horses - they endeavor to surround him so that he cannot run from one without meeting another - they also have the assistance of Dogs - With a string about four or five feet long with a Stone a little larger than a grape

shot at one end and another a little larger still
 at the other encased with leather. One stone they
 hold in the hand giving the other a quick
 velocity round the head - the horse on the full
 spring they leave with so much dexterity that
 it is wound round the legs of the Animal &
 they become an easy prey to the pursuer - It is
 from the inside of the Animal that they get the
 ever highly valued Bezoar Stone which was that
 to contain good medicinal virtues - they are now
 of little value - As it is so cheap riding here I
 have several times rode three or four miles into
 the Country and I have been to a Salt Pond about
 six miles from this - it is about two miles from
 the Sea Shore - it is about two miles long and one
 mile broad so white & dazzling we could scarcely
 look on it - it was about 2 inches thick a very
 white small grain of salt and we could walk all
 over it the same as on an Ice Pond - As it now
 rains here in the summer what falls in the
 winter was now completely evaporated & the salt
 was left at rest on a muddy bottom but from
 walking on the salt - this pond was a novel
 sight - it was very handsome - it is to the Northward
 of us and the only way of getting it would be to
 get the Patagonian Horses for to aid in the trans-
 portation - that would not be expensive - This River
 is pretty well stocked with fish and plenty of Mussels.

no other shell fish - The Spaniards say formerly there was plenty of Oysters - but at present there are none on the Coast - in confirmation of their having been Oysters - The Doctor & Mate on the shore saw some Oyster Shells of a very large size they say near eighteen inches long - The Garrison is commanded by a Commandant with about a dozen Soldiers that are for a regular guard and with them which may be an assistance if necessary a Commissioner and about twenty men for Sealing - this must be a heavier tax on the Spanish government than the worth of the Country but there is too much indolence in that Government to find out that it is unnecessary - There is a Block-House two stories high 25 or 30 feet square - A Church - A Bake House or Store & a couple of Barnacks - Picketed in with fascil stuff about 9 feet high - they have seven Six pounders and four Swivels mounted in miserable order - At the Gate is a Cross with the figure head of a Ship which was cast away of an unusual apparance set up for the Virgin Mary and they never go out or in without crossing themselves - On the fourteenth Feb^y we had the Ship all ready for sea but the wind blow'd too fresh for us to get out of the Cove - We calculate a three knots current at full tide set along the Coast and the full & change of the Moon brings high water on the seaboard at a quarter past 12 O'clock - Our friend Rousseau has presented us with a

noble Ram which has four horns which we call the Patagonian Ram he was brot from the River La Plata. I cannot omit telling you their manner of taking Seal in which way they would get about one to one tow- they have one spot which they call the Slaughter-house where they must all be done with much difficulty before they are killed they are then Skinned Close as we would skin a Calf leaving the poorer part say the belly part of the Skin on - they however cure them well and take no poor Skins - they also try out the Blubber & save the Oil - Our Carpenter has contrived to purchase towards two hundred Skins and paid but trifling in old Cloths & trifles - he is so ugly that we really should snore him right not to allow it but it may benefit his family that he has left poor -

Ship Neptune off the Island of Massafurra or Luis
Juan Fernandez in Latd. 33-41 S. Long. 80-50 W of Greenwich
June 8th 1798 -

Dear Brother

My last was from Port Desin under the date of 15th February last when we were again ready for Sea - we sailed from there on the 16th leaving our Shallop in the hands of the Spaniards agreeable to contract - she was a very fine Sea boat & sailed remarkably well and in the Summer Season I believe would be safe to double Cape Horn - On the 17th we spoke

our old friend Capt. Bunker from the Fackland Islands bound to the Northward had had poor success getting Oil said he had seen no vessel since we parted with him - On the 20th we made the land stood off and on thro the night very squally weather - at noon on 22nd we anchored in the Big Harbour West Point about four miles from our old harbour - On the 28th having loaded & watered we got underway with the wind at N.W. towards night hauled to the Southward and blow'd heavy - our situation very unpleasant among the Islands - next morning we were very glad to get back to our old anchorage where we lay Wind bound until the 6th of March - when we got underway for the last time having almost tired out began to think as the season was fast getting late to double Cape Horn that we should be obliged to go on to Canton by the way of the Cape Good Hope southerning it some Islands on our way for a few more Seal - We were extremely anxious to Double Cape Horn as it would promise more Seal & beside we wished to visit the Sandwich Islands and Circumnavigate the Globe - During this visit to these Islands we have got some Hogs - some Fowl - several Bushels Potatoes from our Gardens - as many mussels as we wished - some we put up as Pickled Oysters and they were very good - Some berries which we preserved also that were very good for some time - We found a few berries different from what we had before seen in form like

a blackberry-colour red-sweet flavoured-grass near the ground- The Tussock or Maiden hair berry just ripe which is the only berry that is very good- With the berries which we stored by mixing Scurvy grass which was a little tart they answered in time of Cranberries- I noticed what was new to me in the largest red berry which grows near the ground like a Cranberry that altho the berry was perfectly sound the seed inside had vegetated and would have soon taken root- On our arrival here thirteen months ago we landed a Number of Hogs- two Goats & some Poultry- the Goats we took off when we left before- The Hogs with some of their increase we now took on board in all about fourteen or fifteen & Two Turkeys was all we found of our Poultry- The Rats & Rooks had been destructive to them- We left Potatoes in each of our gardens which may benefit perhaps some poor fellow with the Scurvy- we had not got as many as we planted- Our fair wind with which we started soon headed us- we intended going thro the Straits Le Maire but the wind would not allow us to do it. Winds until the 18th from South to W S W but a small part of the time not able to lay our course- hard making weather- On the 19th we had our greatest Southing being in about 60° South- we then had a heavy gale from the Southward- Split our Fore top-sail & Fore staysail- hoist the Ship too under her Fore-sail & Mizzen- Stay-Sail. The most severe weather

we ^{had} after leaving the American Coast - The Rig-
 ging loaded with Ice & the Decks filled with Snow -
 Rough weather till the 23^d March when we got the
 Ships head to the Northward our Latitude then was
 58:56 S - Long - 77:58 West - we had several days rough
 weather with Snow but we had doubled Cape Horn
 which is held as a Bug Bear by English Navigators
 altho not by the Nantucket Whalersmen - On the 28th
 in Latd 49:54 - Long. 85:30 saw considerable Kelp Mud
 floating - perhaps we are in the vicinity of the Duke
 of Yorks Islands which are doubtful as to whether they
 are or are not Islands - On the first of April in Latd.
 43:54 - Long - 87:7 a Small Yellow Land Bird like some
 I have seen at the Falkland Islands came on board -
 it staid with us till the next day and got rested
 when it left us and steered a direct course for the
 Land altho it was far out of sight - On the 3rd April
 we saw a number of Fur Seal in the Ocean - on the
 5th Latd. 37:26 - Long. 84:7. Saw some Kelp & a number of
 Seal - On the 6th saw a couple of singular Fish of
 about one hundred pounds each - Shaped like a Hollow
 bird or Flounder only proportionally shorter - Swam up
 on edge - 7th Saw a number of Spermaceti Whales
 and some Fur Seal - 8th our Latd. 85:14 I saw a flock
 of Land Birds after which we had light winds and
 Calms for several days - We had opened a half Barrel
 Sow Brout for the first since we left New York - it
 was put up at New Haorn by our little Dutchman Peter

which was drowned at the Islands - he firstly after
 cutting up the Cabbage Heads put them in Salt &
 Water for twenty four hours it was then packed into
 the half Barrel in layers with pepper - Pimento - Cloves
 & vinegar it was excellent and I should particu-
 larly recommend it on all long voyages - April 11th
 we made the Island of Juan Fernandez distance about
 thirteen leagues - it is a high Mountainous Land.
 The Spaniards have a garrison on this Island - On
 the 12th we made Massafuera or the Lesser Juanfer-
 nandez - the Island that was said to have been the
 residence of Robinson Crusoe - Boat went on shore
 and found Capt Fanning from New York whom we
 saw at the Islands had been here and proceeded on
 to Canton leaving part of his crew who wished to
 stay & take their chance for Sealing on their own Ac-
 count - Also a boats crew landed from a New Bedford
 Whalman that was to call and take them off with
 what skins they might have - Also an English lad
 by the name of Bib - he was landed alone from a
 Vessel & has lived several months by himself in
 a Cave he keeps at work Sealing and says if he
 can get bread & Rum he shall be contented - he brot
 and sold us sixty Skins which we considered worth
 twenty Dollars - we asked him what he wanted
 for them he said his veg filled - it would hold
 about two Gallons - wont nothing else do - no he
 must have something to drink - we told him that

was not their value - he said it was no matter
 he should be happy enough with that - however
 we paid him about the value - he says he never
 was so happy before - there is no Larboard Watch
 no reefing Top-Sails - no body to quarrel with & he
 sleeps when he pleases & works when he pleases.
 In the afternoon of the 12th we landed all but
 enough to work the Ship as there is no harbour
 we have been obliged to stand off an on with Ship
 which has been very unpleasant - on our arrival
 here we broach'd one last Hoghead Molasses the
 last of five - it was full within two Gallons. We
 have now been here about seven weeks and have
 got on board about fifteen thousand Skins taken
 here about half salted - those taken last it was
 difficult to dry as the weather has been bad -
 the season is now winter and we have found
 it very bad getting off our Skins as we have no
 way but by our boats which we have frequently
 bilged in the Surf - The shore is very rugged all
 round the Island - The Land is mountainous cov-
 ered mostly with large Trees here and there a
 very pleasant lawn on which we see many Goats
 feeding - frequently twenty & thirty in a herd - the
 shore is bold and the Mountains very erect - no low
 land but what has washed from the mountains
 and but little of that - A number of very romantic
 Gulfs - one with a Water fall each side of a Pyramidical

Rock extending far above the water had a very
 pretty appearance - the water falls about eighty feet
 and now has a hard rock to contend with on all
 sides - in such a place as this our crew some times
 catch Goats and four or five men can take them -
 there are a great many small round stones mixed in
 with the earth of this Island - There are nine sheep
 on the Island probably landed by some whaler
 lately as they all keep together - I hope they will be
 left to increase. This is a good Island to wood or
 water at in the Summer Season - There are also a
 great plenty of good fish - we have caught them weigh-
 ing 45 lbs and two others in a Yawl caught abt 500 lbs
 in an hour - I think the best fishing I ever saw or
 can catch them about as fast as we wish with hooks
 and increase the size as we deepen the Water - we
 caught the best fish in about fifteen fathoms - there
 are a great variety - it is here it has been said they
 have caught the Electrical or Torpedo fish but we caught
 none - The Seal live on the fish of this Island - We
 found the quality of the skins nearly equal to the
 Falkland Island skins and larger in size if we
 had known what they were & come immediately
 round we should have done much better but judging
 from the Latitude of the Island we thought the fur would
 not be as good as we now find they are - We found
 no difficulty in keeping our Station with the ship
 altho there is generally a lee current - we could

generally keep our Station under double reefed Top-sails. Our Crew under the Rocks with a sail extended over them from one side - they were much troubled with Ticks & Bugs - I slept on shore one night only & I was full of blotches for a week. I had rather be on board the Ship if we was in a Gale of Wind the whole time - When I slept was worse than usual I believe - We have given a couple of Hogs to Mr. Stoddert who heads the Whakamans Crew and is yet to be here several months he has promised to leave some of the increase on the Island for the good of those who come after us - We having benefited by the same disposition in others - The Island being now stock'd with nothing but Goats it is sometimes difficult to get at them as they travel the Cliffs with so much more assurance than a Man and the precipices here are very unsafe - in going from one part to another of the Island I have stood several minutes not knowing whether to retreat or advance for in climbing a precipice there is more safety in ascending than descending - One man a few days ago fell forty or fifty feet all that saved him was the bushes which he caught by - The Stone which he trusted his feet to gave way - There are frequent Snow Squalls on the Mountains & its tops frequently whitened but we are free from it below - The Crew left here by Capt Fanning

we have agreed to take on board and have purchased their Skins we also have tidder of our crew here which is for Account of myself and Capt Gurne and I have agreed to come out for them therefore on my return I shall make but a very short stay with you. Those which we leave are our Doctor David Forbes who is Capt of the gang - J. T. Gurne who is second - Oliver Bradley - William Gorham - William Brown, David Bojie - Benjamin Thompson, John Howard, Elijah Davis & my negro boy Aaron C. W. Jacobs - They are to allow us twenty two months to get back and take them off - if we are not then here they are at liberty to make the best of their way off - they are on Shares - we think they will get a good Cargo of Skins - The Pups are just getting of proper age to take they have as yet been too black and we have not taken any but Yearlings and Old ones - this crew has now chosen a more comfortable spot & are building themselves comfortable Log Houses and now calculating for a lengthy residence will live more pleasantly than since we have been here - We have now on board Capt Fannings crew viz - Josiah Townsend, Gilbert Tomlinson, Samuel Scot - Jonathan Dugan - Joseph Holley, Joseph Smith - Thom Carpenter & Abraham Dickerman. The Gulch which I mentioned we caught Goats we called the Pound - the water that fell from the Mountains coming

from the region of Snow was cold - We caught plenty of fish on the Shore by spreading a Blubber Seal Skin on the Surface of the water the fish would be picking at it when we could catch them by hand reaching underneath the Skin

Cameho one of the Sandwich Islands Latd-21:58 N
Longitude 160-9 West from Greenwich Augst 30th 1798

Dear Brother

My last was dated at Massafura 8th June last - on the next day we left it to touch at the N Ambron Islands and if we found good Sealing to spend a little time there altho we could have had but a little to spare and arrive reasonably at Canton - on the 10th being Sunday we killed the last of the Hogs which we brot from home we had been so well supplied with fish and with Goats from the Shore that it was the first encroachment on our Stock for some time - 12 + 13th Juanfermandez in sight which is a high rugged Island as I have before remark'd to you - we took^d our departure from it being in sight at twenty two leagues distance and is about ninety miles N. B. S. from Massafura - the morning of the 20th we made the Island St Felix one of the West Ambron as they are collectively called or perhaps more generally St Ambrose & St Felix - In the afternoon we made the Island N Ambrose which

appeared like a cluster of Rocks bearing $N\frac{1}{2}E$ - On
 the morning of the 21st we ran close along St
 Felix did not like the looks for Sealing - what little
 vegetation there was on it appeared like a very
 parch'd one - ran along to windward of Shore Island
 a reef appeared to run from this to N Ambrose
 about a mile & a half distance - I went on shore
 at N Ambrose found there had been somebody
 Sealing there not long before and had not left
 sufficient prospects for us to try the Sealing - that
 Island had probably been well cover'd with Seal -
 found a Barrel Head marked J Winship Boston -
 The Island appeared volcanic we found many
 stones scattered about like cinders - we thought there
 had been an eruption in the center of the Island
 and that the Crater had since filled up - the Island
 was about sixty feet above the level of the Sea the
 banks nearly perpendicular it was therefore incon-
 venient getting on to the high ground - in as-
 cending a stone which I trusted to gave way - I caught
 by another but it struck our man below me who
 fainted and it was as much as the rest of us
 could do to prevent his falling - he was not seri-
 ously injured - there was scarcely a green thing on
 the Island - I saw a few small bunches of Samphire
 and a small stump like looking growth of nearly
 no substance and scarcely any root - nothing like
 any thing I had ever seen - the whole Island appear'd

black like fir burnt - We found a Skrin of Twine
 here yet good - There were a great many birds -
 they lay on the earth without nests and in season
 a good supply of Eggs might be had - some of the
 young were near flying + some ~~were~~ not hatched -
 The birds were larger a considerable than the Grey
 Gull - we pick'd up a few eggs the last of which we
 used seven weeks afterwards which appeared like new
 laid altho we were in hot weather all that time -
 We found plenty of fish here the same as at Massa-
 furra - June 22^d at Noon we observed in Latd - $26^{\circ} 11' S$
 and by Lunar Observation our Longitude $81^{\circ} 12' W$
 We Ambrose having our $E \frac{1}{2} N$ diet 3 measures - Saturday
 night June 23^d closed the Sealing part of the voyage
 which the crew celebrated in their Can of Grog
 giving the usual Saturday night toast of Sweet-
 hearts + Wives after which they went to dancing
 which finished at twelve O'clock with their Cheers
 + good by to the Sealing - for the rest of the voy-
 age we calculated for nothing but pleasure -
 June 28th on overhauling our provisions found
 the mice had been very destructive we fortu-
 nately have not a Rat on board - We found Two
 hog's heads bread eat entirely up another about half
 gone + considerable of meat + Pease - July 4th Honoured
 that day as much as was in our Power we gave the
 crew an extra drink of grog - altho nothing but mo-
 narchical Government would do on board no one

that but that he was under a Republican Govern-
 ment however there is not ^{but} a Republican I believe on
 board altho ~~some~~ what Monarchical in practice -
 Got a Lunar Observation gave us $89^{\circ} 29'$ West + Obs^d
 in Latd. $14^{\circ} 45'$ S - July 8th saw a Tropic bird
 the first we have seen in these Seas - 10th having
 been steering West several days with a view of
 touching at Marquesas Islands and to clear the
 Galapagos being then to westward we halled up W
 W for the Sandwich Islands - 14th a good many
 fish alongside about the size of a Mackrel - caught
 some - July 19th Carpenter finished making a new
 Main Yard - its length is fifty feet - about that time
 we caught frequently Dolphin - Bonetos + Albion - all
 good when better is not to be had - from the 24th
 July - to the 4th of August altho in the regular
 East trade Latitude being in 8° N to 12° N we ex-
 perienced very singular winds they were continually
 in the Western Cord from WNW to SSW - a good
 deal of Rain - 26th July - we saw several good size-
 able Turtles a Shark along side of one of them -
 they appeared peaceable - they could not I think
 fight each other to advantage - On the 2^d August
 a cluster of Birds about 150 passed along under
 our ke about the size of a Grey Gull some were
 white + some black - This strange spell of weather
 appears to have effected the Crew - a number began
 to complain of the Scurvy at that time which

increased and on our arrival at Owhyhee several were black to their hips with it we were very fearful of loosing some but they got well astonishingly almost immediately on our Arrival - We are now all in good health - excepting the spell of weather named to you above we had pleasant weather and most of the time our Studding Sail and Royals set - the Pacific Ocean is fully entitled to its name - from the 15 to 23 July found a current setting us about 15 miles in 24 hours to the Southward from that to 3rd August it set us about as much to the Northward after which we did not discover any of importance - Saw many Ganets about that time - August 6th Turtle passed close to the side of the Ship fast a sleep & the Carpenter hoove the Grains into a large Dolphin which he got over with the Quarter Rail & lost him - There were Ten of our Crew with the Senoy when we arriv'd - it first showed itself in hard blue spots on the Legs & pain in the Joints - At 6 O'clock evening of the 12th of August 1798 we made the long wished for Island of Owhyhee the east end of which bore SSW distance twelve leagues - very high land - stood in under snug Sail thro' the night and in the morning was about five leagues distance - We then attended to our amament - loaded our Carriage Guns & took such precautions as was necessary to guard against the treachery of Indians - ran close in with the Island when a

Canoe came off with a couple of Indians a few Potatoes & a couple Pumpkins - we were not pleased after rounding the Ship too to get them on board that their Cargo was so trifling however we that we should soon have enough off - we received them on board and dropped their Canoe astern of the Ship and squared away and soon towed so hard on the Canoe that she filled & parted her two tops - the Indians sprang immediately overboard and was very quick along side their Canoe and quicker in getting the Water out of her and getting into her themselves -

It was a single Canoe - nothing singular in the Canoe itself being dug out from a Log - but it had an outrigger as light piece of wood same length as the Canoe of three inches diameter to skim the surface at about three feet and a half distance from the Canoe and fastened to it by four or five pieces of wood in the shape of a Sickle with the handle fastened across the Canoe & the point to the outrigger this operated as a keel without disturbing the passage of the boat but trifling thro the water. This outrigger they immediately took hold of and forcing it under water and back again with an expetures which you cannot conceive of they completely turned the water out of her - we rounded too again and received them on board guarding against a like accident - by what we could learn from them after rising some time and two Canoes coming off we concluded there must

be a taboo and yet we could not comprehend a taboo that would not allow them to come on board of us - we ran along between forty + fifty miles close in, the land appeared in the highest state of cultivation and some cleared spots were seen towards the summit of the Mountain which showed itself above the clouds which roled along below - the ascent appeared just gradual enough from the shore to be beautiful and show itself fairly to the eye - we passed a number of villages which appeared much like the Negro houses in the West Indies - The night of the 13th we were obliged to stand off + on again without any communication further with the shore - we were very uneasy having several of our crew very bad with the Scurvy and the two men appearing afraid to go on shore and so glad to have got on board we feared that something very serious might be on shore - we could find out but little from them by signs - On the morning of the 14th having experienced a strong br current thro the night we again stood in and still no Canoes came off - As I have been some among Indians and do not believe them so hostile in disposition as to wish to injure unless some benefit was to be derived or revenge gratified + that I had nothing to fear unless there had been some recent outrage by white people I therefore proposed to Capt. Gurne to let the Gawk go on shore armed + that

I would go in her and would go on shore letting
 the boat keep off a little out of the power of the
 natives until I could discover whether they were
 friendly or not - Having stood with the Ship within
 about four leagues of the landing but what we
 that morn we started in the Javel being five of
 us and one of the Indians for pilot and pulled in
 in about three hours - the beach was filled with
 Indians we rowed pretty near the shore when I
 jumped overboard rather above my knees in water
 and the boat pulled off a few rods from the shore -
 I was received with the strongest marks of friendship
 in their countenances & gestures - Tidi Miti who is
 the Kings brother and the head Chief in that district
 when we were came down and taking me by the
 hand walked from the Shore with me surrounded
 by Indians - I very soon noticed a change in his
 countenance and his eyes turned frequently towards
 my Pistols which were in a belt round my waist -
 they were a very snug pair and being now very
 cumbersome I had landed with them on when I
 ought and intended to have left them in the boat
 but it cannot surprise you that it did not occur
 to me when my mind was so taken up with this
 new visit that I was about making - his countenance
 showed that he was not pleased at my landing
 armed which as soon as I noticed presented him
 with my pistols - he would receive but our giving me

back the other - this much more than reinstated me for as soon as he opened the pan and saw them loaded he clasped my hand and by his gestures showed that he was extremely pleased that I had confidence in him - I saw immediately there was nothing to fear - they soon by signs let me know that there was a White-Man among them ^{whom} which they had sent for - he came down in about an hour which time I spent very comfortably in the Chiefs house - The White-Man whose name was Shacklesby said that John Young who also lives in this bay an Englishman set off for the ship this morning and an Irishman with him - that there was one of the Annual Taboos on which was a prohibition from going on the Water for ten days that it would expire ^{again} in a day or two and until then the natives could not go along side - The Sloop now being on shore we began our hatter and at evening we got on board with a Hog and a good stock of vegetables - The hospitality of Tidi Miti whom I landed I must not pass over - he firstly took me into a Circle of about sixty Girls which partially rested themselves with their Elbows on their knees - and by very expressive signs told me if I had come for a Wife I could take which I pleased after which he took me to his house and treated me with the fruits of the Island - this was very grateful after the fatigue of getting on shore in a hot Sun -

We landed at Towichai Bay in the district of Ko-ah-ra on the North East part of the Island and altho the boat was surrounded they did not attempt to take any thing from us dishonestly - I landed determined to get into no quarrel and if they should want my shirt they should have it or any thing else that I had - What I had calculated to do from prudence I felt willing to do gratuitously almost after I was received in so friendly a manner - We found John Young & the Lichman on board the latter frightened the two Indians on board very much by telling them the King would have them killed for breaking the Tabboo - The white men on the Island it appears are not obliged to respect the tabbo. They left us in the evening & went on shore and we stood off & on thro the night with the ship wind light & almost from W to W N W - On the 15th we ran in & I again went on shore in the yawl for John Young to remain on shore and he went off to bring the ship in which he got in & anchored at 3 P.M. - Wind fresh at W N W - I spent the day with Sidi Miti and returned on board the ship in the evening - altho the tabboo was not off until next morning there were a good many of the natives visited the ship they came off privately from different quarters - Altho the tabboo was very rigidly enforced their curiosity could not be restrained - 16th The tabboo was off and we were surrounded with canoes very early

in the morning Tidi Miti visited us and remained two or three days with us - Capt Gurne received a Letter from the King probably written by J. Davis welcoming him to the Island & saying he should visit us - which he answered and sent him a couple bottles wine & a couple bottles Rum which was conformable to the advice of Mr Young - We baited nails - knives & hatchets for Hogs & Vegetables - Tidi Miti's wife also visited us & remained with him - 17th Thomas a Yankee from Plymouth Massachusetts came on board said he had been here two years had a wife & two children - we continued our traffic as usual thro the day and at sundown Tidi Miti tabooed the water round the Ship till the next morning when all the Canoes left us - 18th Capt Stewart an Englishman visited us & with Mr. Young and their Wives remained on board - Capt Stewart had been there four years - Mr Young made us a present of a very fine Tackle of about sixty pounds - Surrounded thro the day with Canoes and all hands trading - at Sun down tabooed by Tidi Miti we however allowed some of the natives to remain on board thro the night but never so many as to be in any danger from them - we never allowed more than our own number to be on board at any time & we always kept a part of the crew under arms - 19th at about sunrise The King whose name is Amma - amai - ah came on board in quite a handsome

still in a double Canoe paddled with about five &
 twenty men - he was seated on the Center on a Plat-
 form about four feet higher than the sides of the
 Canoe he appeared to be not far our way or the
 other from forty years of Age a large athletic man -
 well proportioned perhaps a little over six feet - rather
 a reserved forbidding countenance at first view two ^{up} ~~eyes~~
 for teeth gone which added to the harshness of his
 countenance - a keen penetrating eye and a good one
 which rather contradicted the conclusion to be
 drawn from the other parts of his face - he had on
 an English dress of Blue Broad Cloth for his coat
 & Pantaloon trimmed with red - his waistcoat red trimmed
 with fur he very soon got rid of that uncomfortable
 dress and appeared in the same that his subjects
 do - he is very active and was all over the Ship in
 a few minutes & making many enquiries while
 we lay there I proposed learning him the Compass
 which I had some reason to regret for he kept me
 at it continually until he learned it. he brot on
 board with him a dozen Stand of Arms this was for
 show as they passed them on board the ship and they
 were stowed away half out of order until he left us
 again - it is very difficult keeping his muskets in order
 for they feel so pleased with them that they keep
 snapping them - One of his wives came on board
 with him she was a large woman with a great deal
 of the cloth of the country round her which she also

soon got rid off and appeared as other Indian Women-
 he also brot a few book with him and if he remains
 here I think it will be difficult to trace his descend-
 ants for he is nearly as dark as they are - he was
 soon followed by Isaac Davis in another Canoe
 with the Kings other wife who is sister to the first
 one they are both of them large fat Women - The
 Kings daughter a princess soon came on board
 after the King she had with her two boys of about
 a dozen years as a watch over her conduct she bring
 tabbood by her father who says she is to marry some
 great Chief - her mother was a woman of rank but not
 wife to the King - Davis said the King and his daugh-
 ter were very much attached to each other but notwith-
 standing she appeared very diffident about going
 into the Cabin to see him - I had the honor of wait-
 ing on her in but they took no particular notice of
 each other - The King & his brother did not appear to
 take particular notice of each other but the next day
 in meeting with a couple of Chiefs which he had
 not seen for some time they all three knelt down
 together and cried very loud & the tears flowed very
 profusely - two sisters met in the same way one
 day on board - We had now all the Royal Family on
 board - The Princess is about fifteen years of age not
 handsome but a fine plump healthy looking girl
 and very sprightly - when I was making some mem-
 orandum in my journal she very sportively took the

from out of my hand and attempted to write I therefore
 can show you her writing when I get home. In
 the afternoon I went on shore in an indian Ca-
 nor and had a swimming match with the Indians -
 I had a good deal sport with about two hundred of
 all sorts & sizes they would any of them swim two
 feet to my one - they laughed very heartily at seeing
 my white shoulders among their dark ones - any of
 the children would out swim me - I returned on
 board the Ship in the evening - we had the wind
 from Sea thro the day and off the land thro the
 night - August 20th The Chief who cut off a Schooner
 a tender to Capt. Metcalf came along side the Ship
 the King was requested to order him off & he did so -
 he was smartly dressed up for the visit and when
 ordered on shore was laughed at by the Indians -
 Isaac Davis being the only man saved and him
 and John Young being then on board I got from
 them the particulars - Capt Metcalf of New York on
 a North West voyage having a small Schooner a
 tender with him had appointed Owhyhee as a place
 of rendezvous in case they were separated - Capt
 Metcalf gave command of the Schooner to his son
 Isaac Davis was his mate - altho the father & son
 had been separated several months they both fell
 in with the Island of Owhyhee the same day -
 the father to windward & the son to leeward of
 the Island having visited the Island before young

Mitcalf placed too much confidence in them not reflecting there was no law to protect him and that he was completely at the mercy of the Chief who commanded with the most powerful temptation to get possession of his vessel every thing on board of which they were anxious to possess. This Chief was the rascal - The Deck being full of Indians they at once murdered the Capt and every man excepting Davis & have them overboard - him they knock'd down & have overboard but afterwards took him into a Canoe to save him & took him on Shore - when the King was informed of this rascally transaction he was very much offended but the perpetrator was a powerful Chief and from policy the rascal was not publicly punished and at that time they had but very little communication with strangers as was considered rather as intruders than as entitled to any of their hospitality - The King however went immediately down & took charge of Davis took him home with him and has been a very tender Father to him ever since - The next day after that transaction Capt Mitcalf the Father running along the Island landed a boats crew near where the Schooner was cut off and the natives got possession of Mr John Young who was boatswain of the Ship - he was taken back to see Davis and has also experienced the particular friendship of the King who

indulges them both with as much land as they
 want and as many Slaves as they wish - Capt
 Minkoff soon got sight of the Schooner & learned
 the fate of his Son at this time there were a
 great many Indians in their Canoes round him
 he waited until he was well surrounded when
 he opened a fire with his broadsides and killed as
 many as he could - I could not ascertain with
 any degree of confidence how many he killed but
 the Indians did not appear to think he did wrong
 altho it very unfortunately so happened that
 none of the guilty ones were there for he was not
 off the right village - This was certainly a most
 cruel thing and altho I am willing and am dis-
 posed to make great allowance for the feelings of a
 father and believe none but a father under the
 circumstances would make sufficient allowance
 for him yet I think it was very barbarous & that
 it was unjustifiable - perhaps his feelings had
 completely arranged his mind and that it was the
 act of a madman - If he had acted wisely he
 might have got the Chief himself the execution
 of whom would have been more serviceable
 and gratified his resentment more - Young &
 Davis now are right hand men to the King
 and are very serviceable to him as well as to the
 foreigners who visit the Island they honestly
 appear to consult the the interest of the visitors

and visited - He had on board of our Ship that day an evidence of equal depravity to a savage - A man by the name of Martin an Irishman who Capt Gurn had told he would let him have a passage down to China - for some trifling offence taken on shore at an Indian some time before - Martin seeing him come along side & thinking himself safe determined on having revenge - he took the Musket out of the hands of the Centry & fired at the Indian who happened to see what was doing just soon enough to jump out of the way but the ball went thro the Canoe where he had set - Capt Gurn had him tied up immediately & ordered him three dozen and the boatswain to give it to him in the presence of the King who soon that he could do it better himself & took the ropes end from the boatswain and put it on well until Capt Gurn requested him to desist - he was then untied and ordered to be put on shore but on his stating that he should be killed by the Indians & beg'd on his knees for his life Capt Gurns usual humane feelings was brat into action & he suffered him to remain & he is yet on board as humble as a dog - Martin had procured me a very sprightly boy which I intended to bring with me to America but on seeing this fracas he that himself and I think very correctly better off at home - we continued our trade - we bot a number

of Hogs from the King for which we paid from
 three pints to five quarts of Rum each - in the
 evening one of the querns got very drunk which
 the King took no particular notice of - On the 21st
 we agreed with Amaiamaiah the King for all our
 deficiency of supplies to receive them at Whahoo
 an Island to leeward we agreed and paid for at the
 same time - forty five large Hogs and as much
 Sugar Cane and vegetables as would fill our quar-
 ter Deck Square with the binnacles and as high as
 the quarter rails we paid a Barrel of Flour for
 twelve Hogs - A Barrel Pitch for ten Hogs and a
 large Pitch Kettle for Eleven Hogs the balance we
 paid in Canoes - Rice & Blocks & some rigging - I
 was very much diverted at a little piece of finesse
 in the King on my measuring out some rum
 to him as I was measuring it in a quart pot
 when I had put up twenty quarts sorry our he
 counted he said I had put in but nineteen -
 I asserted I was right - he said not and that
 I must put in another - I was certain I was I
 was right and did not believe but that he knew
 as well as I did for he is a hawk-eyed fellow -
 I persisted and began to measure it over
 again when he proposed to split the difference
 (this he must have learned from some Yankee)
 when he saw I would not agree to that but con-
 tinued to measure he said it was no importance

+ let it go as it was - do not consider this dishonesty or meanness in him for he is free from either it was rather a piece of wit which he wished to exercise - in the afternoon we unmoored the ship and prepared to get underway. John Young received a letter from Capt North our acquaintance of the Fackland Islands he had just arrived and was laying at Karahchoora bay - The King with all the Royal family & other visitors left us except Isaac Davis & Stewart & Holmes the first who came down with us to see the contract made with the King fulfilled - on leaving Davis the King embraced him and cried like a child - Davis said he always did when he left him for he always was apprehensive that he might leave him altho he had promised him he would never do it without giving him previous notice we tried to persuade him to continue with us and finally he said nothing prevented him but the promise he had made the King - It was not long after the King left us before he returned and jumping in on Deck presented me with one of my pistols - as we were always on the look out I kept my pistols loaded under the head of my bed from where it was stolen - an Indian got it and jumped with it out the Cabin Window and when he got on shore presented it to the King and as

it was the Pistol which I handed on my first
 landing to Tidimiti the Kings brother he told him
 whose it was when he immediately brot it
 off to me - it was one of a handsome pair and
 if he had not have despised to do so mean a
 thing he would have been pleased at keeping
 it - When he left us both times we gave him
 three chairs which he returned very well with
 his Indians. We did not get under way till about
 midnight as it took us a long while to get our An-
 chors - it was good holding ground. Davis with
 Horns + Stewart being on board gave me a good oppor-
 tunity of getting what information they possessed
 which you shall have the benefit of - Stewart has
 been master of a vessel and a man of considerable
 intelligence - has been here four years - Davis + Horns
 are illiterate but very honest Men - Davis has been
 here eight or nine years and Horns two years - they
 all speak in the highest terms of the King - They
 say what Capt. Cook called a Morai the natives
 call Kiow and is not as he supposed a burying
 place but where the Chiefs and the Priests meet
 and make offerings praying for a gratification of
 their wishes which agrees with the prayers of our
 own clergy for I do not understand their prayers
 are particularly selfish but for the good of the
 Nation - they however bring heathen pray to their Idols
 which are seated about in the Morai or Ki-ow

which by us may be called a Temple - their Idols
 are not in the shape of any thing in the heavens
 above or in the earth beneath or in the waters under
 the earth - in these places human victims are some-
 times offered but they are those who have forfeited
 their lives by their conduct - They say when a Chief
 dies his body is rolled up snug in Tappur which is
 the cloth of the Country and a House built over it
 where it lays until the flesh is consumed - the
 bones are then placed they believe in some general
 family deposit - the women people when they die
 are tied neck & heels and sometimes buried & some-
 times hurled into sea - The Clergy are hereditary and
 as full of ceremony as the Catholics and have a
 great deal of authority it is them that regulate the
 Tabboos and altho they are generally regular they can
 lay intermediate ones when they please and that it
 is death to violate them however by the manner of
 their visiting our Ship the night before it was off
 as I have already remarked to you it would appear
 that they were not so rigidly enforced as well as
 by the two men hazarding a visit on board when
 we first made the Islands - but the curiosity of
 these Indians is very great and not like the North
 American Indians who affect not to have any -
 The Chiefs cannot eat Pork unless it has been killed and
 consecrated at the Temple - During their Mashahiti which
 is their Annual taboo and comes regular by so many

Moons is about a month before Christmas and during that they are prohibited from fighting and then they who cultivate the land make payment of tithes to the Chiefs who are the owners of which there are too many but notwithstanding those who work make it rather an exercise than labour for they only work in the cool of the morning and evening retiring to the shade when ever the Sun becomes uncomfortable - they speak of time by so many Machakitars - The young women never work out doors but the old ones do. The women at the birth of their children retire from the society of the men and then on monthly periods also when they as entirely retire and it would be death not to do so. Pork - plantains and coconuts are taboo to the women as well as some other scarce articles - some because they are scarce + some for other reasons but I found the women very glad to eat any of those articles if they were out of the reach of detection - that the taboo which was on when we cruised for ten days was regular every six months - The women are never allowed to eat of what the men have eaten a part on board of us when we offered them any thing to eat would ask if the men had eat of it - The same with the men - If we answered yes or no it was all the proof required - Tidi - Miti Inatied while on board would not eat some salt fish from a plate full because some of the women

had eaten from it but he did not make the same
 objection when we got some more on another plate
 altho we got it out of the same box - The Men +
 Women have their respective eating-houses - a man
 + his wife never eat in the same house - if either
 get enter the eating-house of the other it would be
 pulled down - The Chiefs as well as natives gene-
 rally are great gamblers and frequently play away
 their lands - their wives and their Children - one
 of the Chiefs insisted on playing Checkers with
 Capt Gurne for a Hog - he had paid considerable
 attention to the game and could play it but not
 well enough - he lost his hog - The King is now
 building a house at Mowhee which is to be built and
 furnished in the English style he calculates to make
 it his residence part of the time it appears to be
 a policy with him to change his residence oc-
 casionally and which I think is a good plan for
 him for where he is known he will be popular -
 he obtained his throne by fighting for it in which
 he proved his talents as well as his popularity -
 at the demise of a King there are always several
 candidates whose claims are nearly equal altho
 hereditary not so closely defined but that there
 are plausible claims - the most popular gets it -
 The present King had a number of great actions
 + slew his adversary fairly on the field of battle -
 there has been several insurrections but none recently -

He however was not able to bring the Luward Islands
 under his jurisdiction till within about two years.
 The last which he conquered was Nakhoo or Mor-
 hoo - where they had a very hard fought battle
 part of the Kings force joining the enemy - there is
 however yet one Island unconquered which is
 Attoi and Ammaameah has been a long time
 building his banners to attack it which he does
 not appear to be in a hurry to do and if he
 does it it will be some time first - he has the
 advantage of his opponents in having more
 muskets than they - the difference between them
 and spears is very great - inferiors always stoop
 when any thing passes belonging to superiors in
 rank - when any thing passes belonging to the
 King they stoop - the person who carries it crying
 out Mory - there are those whom the King stoops
 to for there are those who rank higher altho not
 so much power - The Lands belonging to the King
 are very extensive the aridus are divided among
 the Nobles who are masters of those who work
 them who have the privilege of changing masters
 when they please - the Nobles who are hereditary
 therefore are not masters of the time of their vassals.
 The King can take the life of a Nobleman or Slave
 when he pleases and he often deprives them of
 their estates for violent acts of injustice - It is
 very much doubted whether Capt Cook was the

first discoverer of these Islands it in fact appears
 pretty evident that he was not however he may be
 entitled to the Credit of it provided he received
 no aid in the discovery and the Spaniards from
 policy should obliterated the discovery by their
 own Navigators - I presume Cook knew nothing
 of them before he saw them but As the Spaniards
 have laid down a group of Islands in the same
 Latitude a few degrees eastward of the Sandwich
 Islands where there are none it is likely to be
 the same for at that time they could not be
 supposed to be very correct in their Longitude -
 There is at Mouer the Ring & part of the Shank
 of An Anchor of about seven hundred Weight which
 was not long ago hooked up there where there is no
 recollection of them ever having been a vessel and
 from the appearance must have been there a great
 many years - Mr. Young says they have a tradition
 that a couple of white men came on shore and
 remained there about one hundred and fifty
 years ago - they landed in a small vessel cov-
 ered over with Skins and that he had seen their
 descendants which satisfied him of the truth of
 the story & that they were white - we had light
 breezes thro the day from N N E to E N E thro the
 night we lay becalmed under Mouer - We killed
 eight Hogs and salted them down taking out
 all the bone - Aug 23rd Caught a Shark the Indians

belonging to the families of the White Men saved
 the teeth as they use them to cut their hair —
 we had light winds fourpart of the day the latter
 part we had a good breeze from the NNE which
 ran us off Whahoo when we stood off and on
 thro the night - August 24th early in the morning
 we were close in with Whahoo off Diamond Hill
 when the Canoes began to visit us - we steamed
 along NNBW untill Diamond Hill on Whiter
 Bluff bore S 72° E of Compass when we anchored in
 10 fathoms sandy bottom with small shells and
 scattered coral rock - we anchored rather far out -
 in the Afternoon I went on shore with Mr Davis
 when he gave orders for our supply early in the
 morning we laying about 2½ Miles from the land-
 ing - 25th early in the morning we began receiv-
 ing our supply which was delivered to us faster
 than we could take it on board the indians were
 flocking in from every plantation with Hogs &
 vegetables - pleasant weather wind at NE - 26th
 I went on shore with an intention of getting a couple
 of boys one for Capt Gurne and one for myself -
 but they being informed of our visit were very
 shy - the boys would run from us when we came
 near them - it was very different from what it was
 at Oo by he for then we could have got as many
 boys as we pleased - we were anxious to have just
 such as we pleased was the reason of our not getting them -

there was some unaccountable cause for their shy-
 ness - it was not the case with the natives gen-
 erally - we did not take much pains for we
 had no wish to get any but those who wished
 to go with us - An American by the name of
 Hamilton resided there - I found the Island of
 Whahoo a delightful one - the harbour is a good
 one but rather narrow to get in - the ship lay
 rather in the bay as it is generally difficult to get
 into the harbour but by waiping - I have a draft
 of this harbour which I have copied from one in
 the possession of Capt Stewart - The lands are in
 the highest state of cultivation every thing of
 luxuriant growth - the Sugar Cane finer than any
 I have ever seen I think rather larger than at
 Oahu by here and as at that Island you here see the
 Bread-fruit - Cocoanut - Plantains - Sweet potatoes - taro-
 yams - Bananna - which are native productions &
 Water Melons - Marasmellons - Pumpkins - Cabbages &
 most of our garden vegetables introduced by foreign-
 ers - They supply themselves with Salt in the same
 manner^t as at Tuck- Island in the West Indies -
 Small pans are made in the ground near the Sea
 Water which is let in occasionally and by evapo-
 ration produces the Salt - They have Artificial
 fish ponds both of fresh and Salt Water - without
 which their supply of fish would not be bountiful -
 these ponds would do credit to a refined state of

Society - then our natural ponds that abound with fresh water fish - On this Island is a Pearl Oyster fishery - it is in a river about three or four miles from where we anchored - we got some few pearl and some of the Pearl Oyster shells which is called you know Mother of Pearl - In the Afternoon our contract being honourably complied with & we having received the forty five hogs and vegetables till we said we had enough - having in all then on board our hundred & forty live hogs some small but mostly from 80 lbs up to 250 lbs - with an ample supply of Sugar Cane for the Hogs as well as every other production which we wanted we got underway and stood out of the bay about 4 O'clock - before we started having benefited so much by the good Officers of Isaac Davis who was clothed with the Supreme power while at this Island and on all occasions had been our friend with the King we presented him with 10 gallons of Liquor Rum - Brandy & Jins - a Barrel of Beef - a Musket - a Chesser - some Coffee & Chocolate - a couple of Shirts - and as he said that he should be glad to go to the United States but if he did he could not go to work as formerly we gave him a conditional obligation that if he ever did come to the U States & called on us we would each pay him one hundred dollars and we do not doubt that other visitors to these Islands will also Subscribe by which means perhaps he may have

something that may be serviceable to him and we
 think him worthy of it. We also sent by Davis
 some Liquors &c to Mr John Young at Toohyree who
 we also esteemed highly - in the evening Davis -
 Stewart - Homes + Hamilton left us and we got under
 way steering at about S.W. at 2 O'clock we hauled
 up N.W.B.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. light wind from the westward the
 latter part of the night - At 2 O'clock in the afternoon
 of the 27th August we made the Island of Attai-
 run in for the North east part of the Island at
 dark it was about four leagues dist. 28th August
 the Canoes came off to us from the N.E part of
 the Island bringing Potatoes - Plantains - Mats - Spears
 &c. the first Canoe that came along side I without
 expecting to be understood said - who are you. I am
 General Washington says the Indian - which sur-
 prised me - on investigation I found he was an
 Indian that had been to the North West Coast of
 America with Capt Kendrick - We here hooked a
 Shark which they tried to get into their boat -
 they jumped into the water altho there were Sharks
 round which they did not appear to have any fear
 of - Our crew got taken in several times by the
 Indians with half finished mats - they bring rolled
 up they supposed them of the same size as we
 had found them to the Windward Islands - as soon
 as they sold the Indians paddled off - here I bot
 a pretty boy of about nine years of age from his father

for some trifling consideration but when the Father came to leave him he felt so bad I could not bear to take him and I had made up my mind that I would bring no boy away who came unwillingly I therefore insisted on his father taking him back which he wished not to do but was rather indifferent about it. We stopped at this Island hoping to get some Yams considering them the only vegetable that would keep during our passage and which was not so plenty to windward - we was able to get but few here - toward night we squared away for Omo and lay becalmed thro the night under the lee of Attoi. August 27th we lay becalmed thro the day still under the lee of the Island - This is a very fine Island and the only in this Group that is not subject to the King of Oo by her - I am informed that there are aqueducts here for the purpose of watering their lands that one is three or four miles in length running round the Mountain to water the land below that is built up of Stone a considerable height and that there is a small bason that a vessel from sea can go into & they then run a dam across of a sufficient height after which the aqueduct will give a sufficient supply to carry her up when they wish and the same when they launch her - answering every purpose of a dry dock - there are three

white men & two Portuguese - the latter they call black men here - they are building a vessel for the King who is under strong apprehensions from the King of Owhyhee - The Canoe that boarded us with General Washington on board came over with us to Oorho when we now are we arrived this day August 30th and one of our Indians went on shore to forward the getting off some game which we found were scarce - I believe a month later we should have found them plenty - We have not anchored and shall not as we shall square away for Canton in the Evening - we find the trade small at this Isl. and but generally a good Island for game - the southern part of the Island looks poor but the rest appears pretty well. As I have now given you a pretty general account of our proceedings among these Islands taken from my more particular Journal in which there is necessarily much trash in leaving out which I have also left out some remarks that ought to be made I shall now give you these remarks with some general ideas of the Islands in doing which you will excuse it if I should make some repetition for I am not very studious to avoid errors when none but any brother or myself are to peruse it - I therefore shall just cast my eye over it and make such additions to my letter as I may think necessary -

These Islands are eleven in number - Owhyhee -
 Mowee - Tahourai - Kanai - Morotoi - Whahoo - Attai -
 Nerhrho - Ourho - Moiotinur + Tahura - they are in
 from 18° to 22° North Latitude + 153° to 163° West
 Longitude - Owhyhee - Mowee - Whahoo + Attai are
 the principal Islands for a Ship to get supplies
 at - sometimes one is best and sometimes the other
 according as they may have been visited there is
 no danger of a deficiency but in Hogs - it is therefore
 the safest to touch at Owhyhee + run down the Isl-
 ands - The Island of Owhyhee is about twelve thous-
 and feet above the level of the Sea at the Summit
 of the Mountains of Mouna Roa + Mouna Roah which
 form plains at different heights which would give
 all the advantages of different climates from the
 growing of Wheat down to the Banana - or Apples
 + Peaches down to Pine Apples - it is said there is
 frequent Snow on the Mountains and it is calculated
 that the region of perpetual snow in this Latitude
 is ^{but} between three + four thousand feet higher - It is
 therefore probable that in the winter months there
 is sometimes snow on these mountains as the
 calculation also is that it descends 2,624 feet lower
 in winter than Summer in this Latitude - This
 Island is seen at sea forty leagues - you may see
 it in the morning + without a smart breeze you
 would not be in with it at night - it is triangular
 and each side about ninety miles in extent - altho

the Island generally is in a high state of cultivation there is a considerable waste land most of which is because it is not wanted - in the district of Koarah where we lay with the Ship one of the points which formed the bay had its soil completely destroyed by a volcanic eruption which broke out on the top of a mountain above & the Lava run down its side into the sea - it straked down in ridges completely burning up all the soil - Tochai Bay where we was is a good harbour - but Karahakoa is the principal harbour and the one more usually visited it is the present residence of the King & will long be remembered as the death place of the valuable Navigator Capt James Cook - The King had a navy yard where we lay and a Schooner of about sixty tons on the Stocks she is building under the cover of a thatch building and the superintendent of Mr. John Young - she has been on the Stocks eighteen months and probably a year more will be gone before she will be launched - there was also a number of large double War Canoes building under thatched houses said to be for the invasion of Attoi which had been several years since they were began the largest are seventy feet in length - six feet in depth & each canoe about two feet wide lashed together about five feet apart by pieces of timber rising in the middle on which is a platform for the warrior - those who paddle

are in the Canoes - the sides of the Canoes tumble in like a Ship of War which makes them more safe as to taking in Water - Their Single Canoes are various sizes about $\frac{1}{3}$ as wide as they are deep and even with their outriggers are tender sided. The Irishman who visited us on our arrival liked to have been drowned going on Shore he upset twice in trying to let us know how well he felt - he would not be still he tried to Hoora and over he went - we sent our boat & picked him up he said they were the worst boats he ever was in a man could not shift his chaw of Tobacco - I think they are nothing like as easy upset as the North American Bark Canoes which I have been pretty well used to and not afraid to go in them at almost any time - These canoes will I think outpaddle them against the wind - but in a perfect calm I do not know that they would altho they say they can paddle nine knots which is faster than I ever saw a Bark Canoe paddled - these Canoes are dug out from Logs or rather partly burnt & partly dug out they are generally in two pieces some are in several - the workmanship is good and they are not made in a hurry - The King now has his blacksmiths & his Carpenters, there was a blacksmiths forge at the navy yard - The man who killed Capt Cook was along side of us - he is not blamed by the natives & I believe ought not to be

but the circumstance has been so much regretted among themselves as well as on board every vessel that ever stops there that he really feels not as tho he had done wrong but a regret at having done it - he never visits on board but goes along side with what he may have to sell & on shore again as soon as it is disposed of - The disposition which made Capt Cook a great man was what cost him his life - a perseverance bordering on rashness and a spring of national pride which increases to its full size on board of every Armed Ship of Great Britain - Owhyhee was calculated to contain one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants when visited by Capt Cook - at this time I do not believe it contains over a hundred thousand - it probably has been reduced considerably by the late War - Mowee is the next in size to Owhyhee is said to be a very fine Island - it appeared very pleasant but we did not land on it is about one third less than Owhyhee - Nahoo rather a less Island but I think the pleasantest Island of the Whole - the harbour is said to be the safest among the Group - Attoi is also a delightful Island and said to be full the equal in size of all the others - in Agriculture it is said to be the first - The natives of these Islands are an active well made people colour rather of a dark Olive varying two or three shades lighter - Most of the Men particularly

particularly the Chiefs rather disfigure themselves
 by knocking out two or three upper front teeth -
 their dress is the Muro which is a narrow piece
 of cloth about six inches wide carried round the
 waist and in a peculiar manner between their
 legs then tucked thro in front the end hanging
 loosely down being no more than decency would
 demand in any country where there would be
 any pretensions to it - The dress of the women
 evidenced a superiority more necessary & more
 common to them in the delicacy of their
 dress they wore a sort of Petticoat made from
 the cloth of the Country which descended below
 their knees - and they sometimes wore a piece
 of cloth as a Mantle over their shoulders - they
 also wore ornaments round their neck and on their
 heads and would have really looked well but for
 our very forbidding custom of turning the hair up
 on the forehead and taking the colour out with
 Lime that there was a streak perfectly white on
 their forehead where the rest of the hair was very
 black - They are very pleasing in their manners
 and evidently particularly those that are young
 & handsome have the same power over the mind
 that they have in countries more civilized - I
 have before remarked that the young women never
 work in the field but the old ones sometimes do -
 The foreigners when no vessels are here more gen-

Exally dress like the natives - there was an Italian
 came on board of us and being much tattooed
 I should not have noticed but he was an In-
 dian unless told to the contrary - I noticed one
 Indian who always eat with the women contrary
 the uniform custom - Mr. Young told me there were
 some instances but they were few & that such
 men were completely incorporated into the society
 of the females and was no more than them allow-
 ed to go into the houses of the Men - There was
 one thing very unpleasant to my feelings who you
 know as my mother was a woman I have the highest
 esteem and respect for the female Character which
 was to see them all pleasant cheerful Women go
 stooping about Decks merely because there happened
 to be a Chief on deck - They have one very fascina-
 ting quality in the females which is neatness - they
 certainly are the most cleanly people that I have seen -
 they bath a number of times every day - they do noth-
 ing scarcely without bathing after it - they bath imme-
 diately after every repast - As far as we can judge
 from appearances they are a very happy people - they
 appear to be children in their amusements & in every
 thing but their size - There was a Chief with his
 wife that Slept on our Cabin Floor one night and
 they laughed & giggled through the whole of it -
 They sing and dance a great deal - their Songs are
 altogether Patriotic - something in favor of their King &

their principal Chiefs - I shall not attempt to argue
 the point whether a more civilized State of Society
 is more happy or not - If They have more virtues
 do they not also have more vices - If a child appears
 lively & happy we reasonably conclude he is so -
 Capt Vancouver was very anxious to Christianize
 these people - but that can never be done until
 they are more civilized - The King Ammaammah
 told Capt Vancouver that he would go with him on
 to the high Mountain Mma Roah and they would
 both jump off together each calling on their separ-
 ate gods for protection & if Capt Vancouver's god
 saved him ~~but~~ himself not saved by his god then
 his people should believe as Capt Vancouver did -
 Capt Vancouver had management enough to get all
 the Islands ceded to the King of England this will
 be a sufficient excuse to the World monopolizing
 disposition of that Government to take possession
 whenever they think it for their interest to do so -
 The King of Owhyhee always enquires when a vessel
 how George is - altho the former is superior to the
 latter - that is he is by far the greatest man among
 his people he only appears to be his equal in feel-
 ings towards him - he has an exalted opinion of
 the English from the circumstances that their Ships
 that have stop'd there have been the Kings Ships
 and in lieu of basting as our Ships do they do all
 by presents thro the King which is done on a very liberal

Scale - The King when he made his visit to us
 brot his own fare altho he brot a Jew book with
 him - what he brot however was such as could not
 be coock'd in they way on board - he brot dogs & pigs
 ready coock'd - their dogs are a small breed and are
 fed with their hogs on vegetables and are never a
 companionable animal with them - their flavor is
 much like a pig - I tryed to eat a piece as they ap-
 peared so good but after roling it round two or
 three times was ^{as} glad to get rid of it as Ethan Allen
 was of the Olive - with your leave Madam ^{said he} I will
 put this d--d thing back again - Their modes of
 barbeuing their dogs & pigs are - they are neatly
 dress'd - the hair being singed well off - a hole is
 then dug in the ground - some heated stones laid at
 the bottom coverd with plantain leaves - the inside of
 the pig stuff'd with heated stones and some small
 heated ones into the legs then laid into the hole and
 carefully coverd with plantain leaves & heated stones
 so well laid that not a particle of earth can get to
 the pig - it is then coverd up until it is well
 coock'd - the skin is not crisped but otherwise it
 could not be better coock'd - The small fish are
 eaten raw - I have seen them eaten immediately
 from the hook but they were of the length of my
 finger - The King brot his pooy or puoy and some
 wooden utensils of very great workmanship - Some
 dishes to hold three Gallons made of a Wood as hard

Some as Mahogany round as if turned in a lathe as
 well polished & the Top fitted as well as if done by our
 Country Cabinet makers - The Puoy is made from the
 Taro which is roasted & mashed by mixing with
 Water is made into a pudding and by fermentation
 becomes a little Sour in which state they are very
 fond of it - they dip the finger and eat it as boys
 do Molasses - The Taro is much like the yam in
 appearance & flavor - grows much larger sometimes
 weighing half a dozen pounds - it grows in low grounds
 and frequently where it is covered with water which
 in turn is covered with its leaves - and when roasted
 is as good in my opinion a substitute for bread
 as the bread fruit - it is as great an absorbent & is
 as palatable. There are a few sheep on Owhyhee &
 some poultry at this time of but little importance -
 there is also a Cow - Not long ago this Cow had a Calf
 and it being what the natives had never seen before
 they were so much delighted with it that they set
 off with it seventy or eighty miles to show it to the
 King and it died before they could get it back again.
 As I have agreed to come out again for the purpose
 of taking the cure off Massafurra I have promised the
 King I would bring him a breed of horses - Their
 fish ponds are replenished with the young fry at
 a season of the year when the fish strike in in
 Schools - Among their fish they have a Craw-fish
 differing but little from Lobsters. The Pearl Oyster is

flavored much like the Oysters of our own Country are
 about as good in flavor as those I have seen growing
 on the Mangrove Trees in the West Indies - The Pearl
 is found the inside of the Oyster itself - The King from
 his frequent visits to foreigners was fond of spirits
 but I never saw him drink too much and there were
 very few of them who would - they are naturally
 averse to drinking spirituous liquors and there was
 scarcely any thing that we eat or drink on board that
 they were fond of - Bread & Salt Fish they liked very
 well - the first Indian who visited us evidenced that
 he had been on board of some foreign vessel for
 seeing my Globe on the After locker he went to it &
 asked where Pewhyer was - on frequent explanations to
 the King and others trying to persuade them the World
 was so made they could not believe a word of it
 they said putting a finger under the Globe if they
 were there they should drop off - They bring so ex-
 pect Swimmers we frequently would hear a man
 overboard when they did and scarce ever fail getting
 it altho they would sometimes have to go several
 fathoms - the Girls do as well as the boys - In land-
 ing in a heavy surf they manage exactly as I have
 seen the Negroes at Turks Island in the West Indies -
 the third roller or sea is the heaviest they would go
 in on the top of it with a quick velocity which
 would carry them well up the beach - They would land
 with the utmost ease where you or I would have

drowned - they sometimes make use of Surf-boards - the Surf board is about their own length and floats them lighter. A Woman came off to swim all round us at Whahao when we were two miles off she probably was in the water four or five hours - Theft has been dwelt on by vessels that have stop'd here I think rather uncharitably sufficient allowance has not been made I think for the great inducement - they value a nail as much as we do a Guinea and the same time they see we value them lightly when we are willing to throw them overboard merely to see them dive for them and among such a crowd as are always round the Ship would it not be surprising if there were not thieves - Should we say the natives of these Islands are the greatest thieves in the world when on Shore private property is respected and theft punished by a confiscation of their lands among the Chiefs and by death among the vessels this Davis told me was the case and I believe it - The wants of these Islanders appear to be just enough to employ the body and mind and we cannot say but they are as happy as any people on earth - if Countenances speak true they are for they certainly are the most cheerful - I am aware that our appearance among them is very animating & they of course would appear so but at the same time that is perhaps entirely balanced in our natural prejudices against

a dark colour'd people for what on earth is so beautiful as a pleasing countenance female of a good fair complexion - While I was with them I was foolish enough to have a double Canoe tattoo'd on one of my legs - the operation was but little painful but it swell'd considerably and troubled me in walking for several days - The Gourd which grows here being so useful for bottles and for dippers should not have been forgotten - they grow to a very large size and by bandages they give them any shape they please - There are some few Oranges at Owhyhee introduced there but no lemons or Tamarinds - The Bread-fruit is about the size of a Shaddock and knob'd like a Pine Apple the points of which are dark when ripened and dry not unlike an Irish roast Potato but more palatable - I think they have been over-rated - We have a large quantity of fish lines of different sizes which we calculate to put our rigging in good order with in pointing and Gafting - they are as well spun and laid up as any I ever saw & are strong - they Spin & lay them up very expertly on their knees - The method of proving whether Pearl are good is in Tinsgar which dissolves them in about ten days - take a few of the small ones from a parcel which are of very little value - however there is no danger of being deceived in them at the Islands - These people appear so happy that I reflect much on the subject altho refined Societies

may be the happiest the refinement must not be carried to great luxuriousness - May not the Sandwich Islanders be less short of the necessary refinement than the Italians who pay little attention to a virtuous refinement are beyond it - these Islands are neat in their persons - respect their legislators & their laws are cheerful & obliging to each other - those are refinements - as nothing is great or small but by comparison - compare them with the Patagonians who are ~~xxx~~ far ahead of the very miserable Tierra-del-Fuego near Cape Horn who are very filthy & in no way comfortable - between them & the Italians ^{perhaps} these Islanders are the medium & I do not believe in extremes

Ship Neptune Moecas Roads October 24th 1798

Dear Brother

My last was dated at the Sandwich Islands which we left on the 31st of August last with a good stock of Hogs & vegetables - on the next day two of our largest hogs died on deck we suppose from the heat - we on the same day caught a land bird about the size of a Robin very handsomely spotted with grey & black - we must have been a hundred miles from any land that we know of - about a dozen of our Crew complain'd of their visit to the Islands however they got over it pretty well - On the

2^d Sept we again saw birds which appeared like Whip-poorwill - there was a flock - On the 3^d found our Jarrs rotating very fast and our Cane that was in the Sun on Deck begining to be sour saw many birds - at this time the Scurvey had nearly disappeared - a number of the crew complained of nautia at the Stomach & of sour throats which was soon removed by Em-metics - Our Water Mellons & musmellons lasted us till the 7th I think our Cane may have been ripe most of the passage if it had have been out of the Sun for we found some below that was thus by accident which was good on the 6th of October but we were out of Cane & Potatoes on the 21st Sept - On the 10th of September we were in 180 Degrees West Longitude or East just as we please to call it being just half round the Globe calculating from the Meridian of Greenwich we therefore now drop a day and call it the 11th the Sun this year rises our day less to me than it will to you - On the 15th our Lunar Observation gave us ^{hours} 11-13-20 difference of time between us and Greenwich - we from the 10th calculated for East Longitude - 16th we saw a Grampus or young Whale - on the 18th our Steward had his journal overboard in a Pet which he had kept the voyage - being a good tempered man it did not comport with his Character - how frequently we are inconsistent - Sept. 27th we had more birds than usual in sight - October 2nd saw a number of land birds - 3rd at

7 A.M. we made the land bring the Island of Saypan
 being N N W 12 leagues distance - our Latitude at noon
 was $14:57$ N - Longitude by Lunar Obsⁿ $145:16$ E
 Meridional distance from Oronho where we took our
 departure from 3251 Miles - At 6 P.M. the Island of
 Jonian which we made at 1 P.M. bore $N\frac{1}{2}N$ dist
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues - stood off and on thro the night wishing
 to get some Wood at this Island - most of our passage
 down to that Island was pleasant but about ~~ten~~
 days of the time the latter part we had very singu-
 lar winds for in the trades - we had it squally
 with heavy Thunder which split our Sails to pieces -
 Wind from S. S. W to N N W - We had the wind generally
 from E N E to E S E. On our first coming out for
 several days we killed off about eight or ten of our
 heaviest hogs daily which we salted down our prac-
 tice was to kill in the evening cut it up immediately
 after being dressed and salted it down in a heap on
 deck - taking out all the bone - afterwards repacked it
 into Cask - we lost perhaps one quarter part - the
 rest was very good Pork but altho fresh the best
 pork in the world perhaps it was not hard when
 salted like our Northern Pork with - proper manage-
 ment it can be put up in any weather that they
 have there - we had as much fresh as we wanted
 all the passage. October 4th We ran along doubling
 the South-point of the Island within about a
 league running between that and Aiguigan we ran

about a league for the Northern port of the bay where we soon saw a White Flag flying and the Hull of a vessel within a reef whis is about half a mile from the Shore - I set off in the launch for the Shore when I found about sixty or seventy Spanish Indians commanded by a Couple of White Spanish Officers - as they were all on the beach our boats crew were much alarmed but I could but have confidence in the White Flag with our Ship that made a pretty formidable appearance in sight - they were more frightened than we were - They were a crew from Maiguau about thirty leagues from there getting Jerk Beef - Hides - Tallow - had been there two or three months and were to leave there soon - They shoot the cattle that are wild on the Island - the Beef cut in thin Pieces and Stung on Poles in the Sun & Salt water hose on it from the Sea occasionally which cures it - They told us that an American Brig commanded by Capt Swain was cast away there about fifteen months before from Canton bound to Peru - we saw considerable of scattered China ware on the beach - There were also a couple of Malays among them who had also been cast away among the Islands in an English Ship - When the Spaniards found we were friends they were ready to do every thing for us - they cut wood for us - presented us with a couple quarters of Beef - some Bread - fruit & Cocoanuts - Also some Manilla Cigars of an uncounted

length but the pleasantest I ever smoked - we made them some small presents in return which pleased them also - so that we parted good friends - We found plenty of Limes - Guavers & Cocoanuts - there was also a kind of fruit which the Spaniards called Artease about the size of an Orange - green and nubby like a pine apple - of rather an insipid taste - The Limes were the largest & best I ever saw - a smooth thin Skin full of Juice - the bushes bent to the Ground - we could have loaded the Ship with them - the Indians told us that Bread-fruit & Oranges were plenty the other side the Island but the Oranges were not sweet - One of the Officers told me that this Island was once thickly inhabited but that the Island of Guam in the vicinity was depopulated by a plague & that the Government ordered all the Inhabitants to move & repeople Guam - Byron in his voyage says it was once populated with thirty thousand - Lord Anson describes this Island as a little Paradise but it is very different now altho I can believe that it was once a very pleasant place and it is now so long since Anson was there he may not have stretched anywhere here and there a Lawn on which we saw a number of cattle but the Island generally is so filled in with Lime bushes & under-bush that it is very difficult to get along - we found a regular made well about two hundred yards from the

landing about six feet deep - & another a little further
 on eighteen feet deep - We found several clusters of
 Stone Columns which we thought must have been set
 up from some religious motive - They contained
 twelve Columns in a cluster - two rows of six
 each all regular alike & the largest was fourteen
 feet Column or more properly Pillar for they were
 not round; on the top of which was set a huge
 Solid Stone shaped like a Punch-bowl without the
 bottom rim and measuring ten feet at the Top &
 three feet and a half at the bottom which just
 filled the top of the tapering Pillar which was
 also cut from Solid Stone the top being three feet
 square the foot three feet on one side and six feet
 the other the wide side tapered off to the three feet
 therefore the foot was oblong two sides oblique & two
 perpendicular - The Stone on the top must have
 weighed several Tons - The Spaniards told us
 that they were built by the Indians about one
 hundred & twenty years ago but they looked as
 tho they had stood several hundred years - Several
 of them had fallen down - being under the
 lee of the Island we found it very warm -
 many of the Trees interspersed among the Lime
 bushes were two feet in diameter - it was bold wa-
 ter close into the reef - Among the Cocoanuts we
 found some that had hung on the Trees over one
 Season - the effect on them was new to us all -

in lieu of the Milk there was a pithy substance evidently the commencement of vegetation - the white meat was yet good - The Cocoa nut Tree starts from the Cocoa nut through the eyes or the small holes which you see in the Shell and if not right up the tree will grow in a direction accordingly - The Indians have a good way of climbing these Trees which I do not recollect ever seeing described - they fasten the two ends of a rope to their Ankles and clasping their feet round the Tree in the ordinary manner which prevents them from slipping - I saw some Quahogs or Round Blains on the beach but we were told they were scarce but were plenty at Guam which is also with Irian one of the Group of Ladrone Islands - Our crew were at this time completely out of Tobacco which is an important thing with Sailors they there got a comfortable supply from the Spaniards - We got a few Lams which kept better than those we had before they were brot up from Moroguan + I suppose fully ripe when they were dug - It is said there are Guanakens and Pearl Oysters at Saypan by Pohn - Latitude of Irian is $14^{\circ} 54' N$ + Longitude by our Lunar $144^{\circ} 32'$ East - We sailed from Irian on the 3rd of October - On the 12th began squally dirty weather which lasted four or five days - Saw a flock of birds + passed us alongside a devils mudder or with us what is called five finger - on the 15th

four Hain flew around us several times apparently
 wished to light bring tired - Jack Davis hoove the
 grains into a Dolphin which escaped but the grains
 brot up out of the inside of the Dolphin a very
 slender fish of six inches in length whole - October
 17th P. Lunar our Longitude 124:56 East - 18' at 1
 P. M. we made the Island of Monmouth one of the
 Barker Islands - wind fair northerly, could not
 weather them till the 19th at 2 P. M. - A small Hawk
 flew into our Cabin Window - Finding our Decks bad
 by eat by our hogs we knocked out their fore teeth
 this we should have done at first - On the 21st
 in the Evening we were much Alarmed at being
 surrounded with small vessels we feared they were
 Ladrons which lately have been troublesome - we
 got prepared for them but they were nothing but
 Chinese Fishermen - at 10 P. M. we made the Lema
 Islands - 22^d + 23^d we had a heavy Gale of Wind
 which increased to a Hurricane - Carpenter prepared
 to cut away our masts but at about 11 P. M. the Gale
 abated - At 8 o'clock in the morning of the 24th
 we made the Grand Ladron passed a Chinese
 dismasted + the rudder and other evidences of wrecked
 fishermen - At 1 P. M. we anchored at Mucas roads
 broad off in five fathoms Water + went on Shore
 to get a Pilot for Canton - our first duty was to call
 on the Governor + after that the Commodore of the
 English Ships in the Tyga which was* but their

commanded by Capt Turner - I suppose we were
 under no obligation to call on the Englishmen
 but it is the practice & I was gratified at hearing
 an English gentleman there say he had been con-
 siderably in America & that he thought that a Public
 house kept by Butler at New Haven was the best he
 had been in & asked me if I was ever there -
 found at Peters usually called the only Public house
 Capt Swift & Garden - Capt Swifts Brig drove out of
 Maccas Roads yesterday with three Anchors ahead &
 Capt Swift almost crazy fearing she was lost & almost
 crazy to find her now in sight returning - Swift had
 been in three days from the North West Coast of Amer-
 ica in the Brig Hazard has been out twenty six months
 he left the Sandwich Islands two days after we did
 and says he was told there that we were too indulgent
 in allowing so many to come on board in conse-
 quence of which some of them endeavored to lay a
 plan to cut us off but we kept too good a look out
 for them - there was terrible work among their fisher-
 men yesterday in going on board to day we saw the
 work of another one - Maccas was given by the Chinese
 to the Portuguese as a place of residence and a free
 port for prizes rendered in a former War with the
 Ladrones - There is a Portuguese Governor but there are
 many Chinese here and two Chinese Temples and
 enough of the Chinese Jurisdiction is reserved that
 it cannot be alienated from the Portuguese - the

Chinese will never allow any other Nation any jurisdiction there - There are a number of handsome buildings and the Town is walled in and pretty well fortified what is called the inner harbour is a goon one for about thirteen feet of Water but Frigates lay in the Tyne - there is now here thirteen Sail of Square rigged Vessels & a number small craft in the inner harbour - the hurricane did them no injury for the harbour is like a Mill Pond - The vessels laying here are from one hundred to three hundred Tons burthen - It is a place of summer residence when no business is doing at Canton for the Superchargers & Clerks of the East India Company and is where they can live at less expense & more pleasantly than at Canton - I however saw very little that was inviting - I saw a few Portuguese women on the Street but they were so closely veiled that I could not say whether they were handsome or ugly but if reports are true I may have examined their features more closely for a trifling compensation - we got Eggs & Oranges for half a dollar a hundred & wine good at the Hotel for three quarters of a dollar a bottle - There are about a dozen Churches & about four thousand Inhabitants the most they do I believe is to go to Church there is no enterprise with them at the first settlement it was very flourishing but Wealth which built it up was probably the cause of its decline they became luxurious and

envied - I think a very profitable trade might
 be carried on with Cochin China & Siam and
 perhaps there would not be as much difficulty
 in opening a trade with this from Japan as from
 some other places the jealousy of the Japanese
 might not operate so strongly as it would with
 a more powerful & a more of an European settle-
 ment - a trade with Japan was once carried on
 from here but it failed from some cause what
 I do not know but I believe want of enterprise -
 It was at this place where Mtealf & Hendricks
 spent their money which they made on their
 North West Voyages on their return voyage they
 generally sailor like spent all & went to sea for more -
 however Mtealf had loaded a large Portuguese ship
 of six or seven hundred tons for America with a
 Canton Cargo and imprudently laying here a few
 days after she ought to have sailed was driven on
 Shore within a few miles of this place & lost -
 John Blagge of New York was one of the projecting
 owners on the voyage of Mtealf -

Canton Decr 28th 1798

Dear Brother

My last was dated 24th Octr last at Mueas roads on which day at 1 P.M. having got the Pilot on board with a Chop for Canton we got underway run up from N.E. to N.N.W. & anchored at midnight at the Sanpan - Ch. depth of Water along up from mark four to quarter five fathoms - land along thus far appeared very barren & uncultivated - 25th we got away early in the morning with the tide; at 10 o'clock we passed the Boera Tigris a little above there is a couple of Forts of a dozen Guns each from which a couple of Mandarins came on board to see if we had Chop they remained on board of us but reminded us of a Cornshaw which we gave them to send on Shore bring a couple bottles New England Rum - At 1 P.M. we anchored the tide making against us - The Land appeared better cultivated - we got a good supply Shrimps - Crabs and several other sort of fish - At 6 o'clock P.M. got underway again and got to Anchor at Whampoa at 2 o'clock in the morning when Capt Fanning & Mr Brintnal came on board from the Ship Betsey they having drop'd below the Shipping ready for Sea. On the 26th we got further up among the Shipping and Capt Gurner & myself started in a Sanpan for Canton which cost us including Chop - house fees two Dollars each we were two hours going up

and overhauled at the different Chop houses four times which is unpleasant. On the same day Capt Fanning sailed for N York in Company with the Woodruff Linn Capt Hodgkinson for Philadelphia - 29th we took possession of our Factory in company with Capt Swift which lessens the Expense we paid eight hundred Dollars rent and was in it but twenty eight days - on the thirtieth we made Sale of our Skins to Ponqua Sunnity Merchant or Hong Merchant at three dollars each and on the 2d Nov we began to land them in our factory it being understood that we would not deliver but about as fast as we got our pay for the merchant to whom we sold was of rather doubtful Credit. and with us rather more so as he agreed to give us a quarter of a dollar & Skin more than any other would - by the 10th we had them all on Shore altho from the 8 to the 18th we had rainy disagreeable weather but the Chop boats are roof'd over and as safe from the weather as a store - in receiving the skins into the factory there was a very expert theft - The lower part of the factory we call the go down - each side of which is enclosed except a wide passage way in the center - the Skins come boat in and laid a hundred in a pile to be stacked away in the enclosed part - I was watching the Skins & only walked in the go down back & forth the length of the piles of Skins

which perhaps was fifty or sixty feet - I noticed
 the appearance of the top Skins and soon noticed
 when I counted the pile & found five gone - as
 we had a number of men at the front door I
 was confident they could not have gone out at
 either door - it was very mysterious - there was a
 small room near the front door which was
 occupied by a Chinese but we had not seen it
 open but that it was not possible that the Skins
 could have got any where else and we could not
 believe it possible that they could have had time
 to have put them in there - we tried to open
 the door and got as far as the handle when the Chinese
 man stepped up with the key - we were about quit-
 ting the room without finding them when we
 concluded we would look into a Chest standing
 in the room locked - the key of which could not
 be found until the key was put to it - we found
 the Skins which were small rolled up tighter
 than you would have believed possible to have
 done them & stowed under the till of the Chest
 in a box there - Bainson more picked a
 pocket with as much ingenuity - We gave
 the fellow a good rattaning on the spot we
 gave no trouble to the Police & the fellow had
 rather it should be settled in that summary
 way for if we had made a regular complaint
 he would have been more severely punished

This was something a-la-New Haven - we used to make them run the long Wharf for theft - I have given the ropes-end frequently three - Nov. 20th our first Chop of Sea went on board and on the 25th December our Chow-Chow Chop which is the last boat load & contains Chow-Chow or every thing -

Ship Neptune off Meccao, Jan. 8th 1799
Dear Brother

I wrote you last from Canton under date of 26 December last on which day we bid adieu to Canton and set off for the Ship at Whampoo on the 27th we drop'd below the fleet & on the 28th we got away in company with Capt. Swift in the Brig Hazard run down about one third the way to Boga Tigris - finding our Ship very tender sided was obliged to come too - this was a pretty unpleasant thing but it is very apt to happen in a China Cargo - It is so much more profitable to bring goods than ballast and the goods are not heavy they are very apt to leave out too much ballast and beside our Ship is a tender sided one unless she is well down in the water and it is difficult judging how deep she would be the last time of loading and this is the first time she ever was loaded - the Brig came too with us - on the 29th Capt Green with Capt Swift set off in our pinnace for Canton to get permission

to take in ballast - very little is allowed to be done in this Country without permission - the 30th they returned with the permission and we got underway & run up to the second bar - we afterwards ran up to the mouth of the River & moored - this was the more unpleasant as our crew eight or nine of them were down with the Flu that we lost while we lay at the second bar Richard Butts a young man which we shipped in New Haven - he was from the Western part of the State - we buried him on Shore - January 1st we got chop boats along-side & struck into them a part of our Cargo - went up to the fleet to get the Assistance of one or two of their heavy boats to carry our ballast on board - we got a noble boat from a Dean and a Cargo of Sand ballast from the Caldonia - it is a common remark here if you want a favor from any of the Ships that lay here let the English be the last that you ask it from as we got what we wanted from the Dean we cannot say that we should have been refused by the English but there is a jealousy always between the English & Yankees here - there is much hantseur with the English & enough independence in the Yankees to despise it - As one of our Ships was dropping down past an Englishman - he hails in a yankeyfied manner - Where are you bound - & was answered also yankeyfiedly - To Boston with a load of Tea dont you want to go & see Bunker Hill - While we lay here I went on Shore at Deans Island at Whampoa it is a

delightful Island beautifully cultivated it is here that
 Capt Sears of New York is buried - his Tomb was built
 up of Brick and is now tumbling to pieces the Slab
 on the top will probably rest in its place longer than
 this country will be visited by any that knew him -
 he was in the Revolution known by the name of
 King Sears and I believe headed the Mob I may say
 no more I suppose - that went down and destroy'd
 Rivingtons types in New York - they went from New
 Haven - On the 5th Jan^y we were again ready - We
 were oblig'd to take out considerable of our Cargo to
 make room for Ballast all which we were oblig'd to
 put into our Cabbins or heave over-board for to land it
 or get permission to do so or to put it on another
 would be a very troublesome job - The Skipper al-
 ways as we say here squires hard in such cases
 that is make you pay well for such indulgence -
 We have now our Cabbins so filled up that we have
 only just room to get to our berths and the table
 we have no light from our Sky light or Cabbins Win-
 dows and after all our Ship is very tender sided -
 As the Ladrons are said to be troublesome we ap-
 plied to the English Ships that about ready for sea
 for Convey out but as they were Merchant Ships they
 would not be under engagement to keep Company -
 I do not blame them for that - On the 7th we got
 underway for good and at 10 O'clock this morning
 we landed our Pilot at this place with a Mr James

Byers of Baltimore who came down from Whampoa
 with us - coming down we run foul of the Fish
 Stakes but did no injury of importance - these
 Stakes are set out on the Shoal Ground as they are
 in the North River but are much larger - they are in
 six or eight fathoms Water & on the largest Bamboos
 which are very stout and smaller vessels are some-
 times injured by them - Good buy to Canton - I shall
 now sit down and give you a short Sketch but more
 particular of this place - Canton is situated on a
 considerable River about twenty five miles from its
 mouth & about ten miles from Whampoa the anchor-
 age of the Ships - the current of the ebb & flow of the
 tide is very strong therefore taking the tide right the
 passage up & down is inconvenient excepting at
 the Shop houses where they overhaul every thing we
 have with us which is four times on the passage -
 I think the River in its size would compare with
 the Delaware but running more extensively into the
 Country than that - its sides has a great deal of low
 grounds called Paddy fields which is River grounds &
 Alluvial - On the River the floating part of the Na-
 tion are in Junks - Sampan & what are called pleas-
 ure boats by the foreigners - the latter appears rather like
 a very tatty floating house of one story with a flat
 roof & a pleasant walk on the top where the women
 show themselves - they are really many of them very
 elegant but it would be madness for a foreigner to visit

them - there has been frequent traps laid to entice
 foreigners into them by some of the lower Officers of
 the Government & then squeeze them as we say in
 China out of as much money as the aggressor has the
 ability to pay - if a Supercargo a high price but if a
 petty officer a small one - These women are neatly
 dressed the hair cut very smoothly from every side
 to the Crown of the head and then wound round it
 self & then confined by a sort of Knot & shewd as it
 were so well as not to show the end of a hair. Not-
 withstanding their complexions were Indian like there
 was something very inviting in their appearance &
 on the whole they really looked very handsome
 altho perhaps a very correct description of features
 & complexion would not appear so - it is probable
 they looked more fascinating by far to us from
 having so long been deprived of seeing those that
 were dressed conformable to the delicate Character of
 a female - you must not charge me wrongfully
 for describing these females as I do for there was
 nothing in their appearance that was indelicate towards
 us and they are the only well dressed females we have
 it in our power to see - The Sam-pans are small boats
 roof'd over & the sides enclosed very convenient for
 passengers and are generally scull'd which is the
 greatest power that can be applied with our oar -
 many of the boats are large enough for a whole Family -
 which is the only home they have - their Children carry

between their Shoulders a Gourd fast for a buoy if they fall overboard - The Junks are for freight they are several hundred tons burthen and carry very large Cargos their holds are divided into ten or a dozen parts and each part is water tight the frames of the vessel throughout are filled with a Chinam as it is called here made from Lime & Oil - If the Junk Springs a leak the Cargo is not subject to damage but in one of the apartments & the vessel would not be likely to go down - they are strange looking things - their Sails are of Bamboo but they sail very fast a little from the wind & much better than you would have an idea of on the wind - Some of these things Navigate the China Seas - they go to Manilla - to Batavia & Cochin China - In addition to the Water Craft is what is called their Man of War boats - they are continually passing up & down the river they are full of Soldiers & Mandarins and with their Longs make a great noise but I believe that it is with them as I always calculate it is with individuals their power is in an inverse ratio to their noise - These boats with some of their heavy Junks armed go down to attack the Ladrones when their encroachments bring them very near the mouth of the River - they go down with much spirit - Longs agoing and to each boat about a dozen Colours flying - till they are sure they see them when they about Ship and return - The heavy Guns on board the Junks are firmly fixed therefore they have

only to bring their vessel to bear in line of the Gun - this saves the trouble of each separate Gun to bear for they all bear at once if they bear at all - The Ladrones inhabit the Islands along the Coast and are really Pirates they began with disaffected Chinese & are continually joined by such Characters - they are numerous and are getting to be a Nation of themselves and unless the Chinese gets to be somewhat Naval or gets the aid of some Naval Power they will get very powerful for they are rendered desperate by their mode of life - Altho the Chinese have very little foreign Commerce really but next to none yet the fishing along the Coast may be an important Nursery for Seamen and they are expert in the management of their Boats but they are so hostile to all improvement and so tenaciously fond of as they say when they express themselves in English that have old customs that they will not benefit by what they see in others - if the world were like the Chinese we should yet have worn fig-leaves when the Climate would allow it - Their Songs are very noisy instruments - they are round about the size of the bottom of a pretty large brass kettle & much like it allowing it to be cut off with a small rim - it is a composition and rings with a very sonorous jarring noise that may be heard much further than a Drum - the vibration is astonishing and I can compare it to nothing so well as to the Wheel for hoisting & lowering in

Fathers Store allowing it to be turning a Hoghead of Sugar and suffered to let run with its utmost velocity it then wants adding the closing sound of the toll of a Bell - these intolerable things are going on the River generally the most of the night - The noise is made on them with a small wooden Pestle which is covered with Leather and struck by hand but you cannot distinguish between the strokes - the vibration is continual - We saw men women & children on board their fishing boats - The weather was so bad we had not an opportunity of seeing them fishing - We were told their fishing was with nets - the City of Canton is very well supplied with fish and they are carried thro the Streets alive in Tubs in water ^{enough} which is not more than half to cover them & a tub on each end of a bamboo & carried on a mans Shoulder - The markets for provisions generally are many being small open squares at different parts of the City - vegetables are sold by individuals at their various stands in the streets all over the City - we are obliged by Custom to employ what is here called a Comprador who furnishes us with all our necessary eatables & drinkables out of which we suppose he makes a profit of two or three hundred \$^{ft} that is we suppose he buys for about one quarter what he charges us he charged us for Beef 7 kindrims - Ducks 10 kindrims or in our own currency say Beef 9 cents per Catty Ducks 13 cts each - Fowls 20 cts - Fish 10 cts Pork 17 cts

Platty or for a pound + a third which is a fatty-
 which makes the provisions to us about the same
 as at home - Eggs eight Cents + dozⁿ - Their Poultry is
 good their Mutton + Pork excellent - but their Beef in-
 different - They have all the West Indian fruits and
 some more - they are supplied with Apples - Pears +
 Peaches which are brot down the Canals from the
 northward but I saw none but indifferent - The Oranges
 are delicious of a greater variety than I ever saw be-
 fore - the real China Orange is little larger than a
 Limb - They distinguish the good + bad qualities by
 Mandarin for the good + Cooly which signifies a
 common labourer for the indifferent - the Mandarin
 is remarkable tender you separate it into the divisions
 and take off the peel with the utmost care with your
 fingers - they are great hands at dwarfing + we fre-
 quently see small Orange Trees like a Jerusalem Cherry
 Tree in their houses full of Oranges and no larger -
 Their cooking appears to be on the most saving plan
 they use generally Charcoal for fuel and their cooking
 utensils are the thinnest + finest cast Iron I ever saw -
 their meat was chop'd up - fine and of several different
 dishes each man would take his saucer and take a
 little from every dish make one to suit his own palate -
 I speak of the Common People that was in their boats -
 they use no knives or forks but Chop Sticks which
 is nothing but single ^{small round sticks} ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxxx~~ four or five inches
 long and two of which they handle in one hand only

with an unaccountable convenience & dexterity - I could not get a mouthful with them but they are used to them - When Capt Gurne was here a voyage before this he with several others requested the Hong Merchant who had given them an invitation to dine with him to give it to them in the complete China stile - he did so and they could not eat a mouthful and be decent in doing it to his very great amusement but as a Chinese never will fall short in politeness he was already prepared to change the Table to the English Stile & they had an elegant dinner - The Hong Merchant who does the business of a ship gives several entertainments to the Capt & Supercargo of a Ship & they invite such of their friends as they please they are always in very handsome Stile completely foreign - good Wine & Porter which they the Chinese generally get fond of but never to intoxication - every guest has his own servant behind him at the Table and Smokes either the Hooker or Lung as he pleases - There was a Chandelier over the Table of our Merchant which cost two thousand Dollars - The Bird nest Soup always a part of the fare altho it is very expensive my taste was not sufficiently refined to value it equal to its cost. The birds nest is glutinous & gives consistence to the Soup without I think any additional flavor. The nests are of a very glutinous substance & perfectly transparent so that after seeing them you could have no

prejudice of uncleanliness to operate in your mind. They are collected from Islands in the China Seas and are said to be the nests of a species of Swallow that build them in Caverns of Rocks by the Sea Shore. They have a great variety of fancy birds carried around for sale in their Cages which are trained to be amusing some by singing & some by flying. I have seen them with a bird on their finger toot almost out of sight some single small Kunt when the bird would fly & bring it back lighting on the hand with many other pretty tricks. but they are great cheats with them. While we were at Canton the Mate of a Vessel but a cage full of birds of various & beautiful plumage and was delighted to carry home such a beautiful variety of birds when our Evening a sudden shower came up & they were forgotten on Deck after which he found his birds all changed the paint washed off & not a handsome one among them. He opened his cage let all his birds at liberty - & the Chinaman & took his cage over-board. A man should have his eye teeth cut to come to Canton. The Carpenter of our Ship having paid eight dollars for a purchase through the art of the Chinaman got into a dispute - when the Carpenter demanded his money and did not find out that in lieu of his good he had received Counterfeit until he had gone down on board of the Ship when he found every dollar was a

plated one - I made a Contract for a hundred Umbrellas
 and laying the Sample one side I gave a scratch
 with my Nail on the handle as Customary the China
 man brot it to our factory when I at once saw it was
 an inferior quality and without the scratch that
 made me sure - I kicked the fellow down stairs
 for a villain - this is allowable here in such cases
 and the safest way of getting satisfaction but to do
 it is not exactly pleasing for they are the most hum-
 ble beings on earth which rather gives it the appear-
 ance of a cowardly act and one that I should not
 mention but to give you a little of the Character of
 the People - there however is but one other quarrel
 that I got into in which case I happened to have
 it with one of rather more spirit - It was while we
 were packing our Boxes which is tread into the Chests
 Bare-footed - to protect their feet they are ^{apt} if not
 closely watched to put on their heel a sort of Shoe which
 is injurious to the Sea by grinding it to a powder -
 The Boxes we set in Tiers and we pack two hundred
 in a day one Man to each Chest which makes it a
 very unpleasant dusty-dirty business - We generally
 walk round among them & if they do not readily lift up
 their feet to show they have nothing on we give them
 a rap over the shins - One that I struck very mode-
 rately come at me I fortunately had the advantage
 of him and he felt where he could not stir without
 help between his own & another Chest - the rest appeared

to take no notice & he got up & went to work quietly first taking off his heel-shoe - The Bohra is firstly examined in baskets that it is bot from the Country in of about fifty pounds it is then started into a large heap & mixed as much as possible that it may be alike in this situation we were not satisfied with ours and in consequence our merchant mixed with a considerable Compoyn an inferior quality of Souchong and we now think it is good - it is taken from the heap in Fan-like baskets - & put into the Chests - We began at four O'clock in the morning and finished the packing part about eleven O'clock for which the labourers received a York Shilling or 12 1/2 lbs - the Carpenters & Plumbers then come in and finish about three or four O'clock in the Afternoon when we clean up & dine with the Chinese - Merchant - We took on board twelve hundred Chests of Bohra - The four Teas are exported in the same Chests that they are bot from the Country in - in the weight of our Teas and account of our Cargo I always every night compared notes with the head Chinese Clerk or Purser as they are then called and we never differed - they are very correct - the prices of our Teas were 12 1/2 lbs Pst Bohra 45 to 48 lbs Pst for Hyson - Souchong 28 to 36 - the inferior we call Compoyn - Hyson Skin 28 lbs - this Tea I think the highest for its quality for it is the better Hyson and not strength equal to the price - I believe Hyson cheaper to drink & it certainly is

better flavored - There are a number of different sorts
 of Green Teas that come from the same plant -
 The Young Hyson in the name speaks for itself - it is
 the young leaf - The Gunpowder is the leaf fully grown
 but rolled every leaf between the fingers - there are
 however different qualities of plants as well as
 situations for the growth - The plants for the Black
 Tea are more various - The Chinese drink the black
 Teas but not because they think it more healthy on
 account of the manner of curing as has been sug-
 gested but from habit + they have no higher priced
 Teas than the best qualities black - It is always in
 their Shops as a beverage given to you ^{without milk} + with Sugar
 Candy but which they do not always use themselves
 but sometimes - the mode of trying the quality of
 Teas are in small cups with covers - a given quantity
 of the tea put in + filled with hot water - from the
 colour + the strength they determine - a Bright Straw
 colour with strength is best for the Green - they do
 not generally taste it but sometimes smell of the
 Steam - The Europeans generally take better Teas than
 than the Americans + pay a higher price but they do
 not trade on any better terms - I believe the Ameri-
 cans stand as fair as any Nation notwithstanding
 the late expedition by Lord Macartney which cost
 the British about A Million of pounds Sterling for the
 purpose of endeavoring a Monopoly of the Trade -
 in which they were defeated - The Americans bring

Specie or Skins both of which is much wanted but
 the East India Company carry their Manufactures
 to a considerable amount altho unprofitable for it
 is a stipulation in their Charter that they shall do
 so- The Americans & English are never on good terms
 there is a jealousy between them - the hauteur of the
 Englishman does not please the Yankers - there is
 scarcely any intercourse between them - The Eng-
 lish Ships are much larger some of them twelve or
 fifteen hundred tons generally a thousand - There is
 a Dense loading of near two thousand tons - Agri-
 culturists are the most respected in China and it
 is said the Emperor in person holds the Plough once
 a year - their exports are but a drop in the Ocean
 compared to their internal consumption and I be-
 lieve the the exports of all Countries are even ahead -
 I mean commercial Countries - Any difficulty between
 the foreign vessels & the government of Canton produces
 a prohibition of intercourse at once until it is settled -
 the Head Officer of Canton has the power - that always
 brings them to terms - The City of Canton is not far
 from the City of London in its Size - it is Walled in
 and foreigners are not allowed to go within the Wall
 but are confined to the Suburbs - in appearance there
 is no difference between the Suburbs & City it is
 all joined together - the Gate that opens to the City
 is open in the day time and no guard - in a walk
 alone I concluded I would keep on till till I was told to stop

I had just got inside the gate when I was told - No can
 do Typan - No can - + no can repeated when I that
 best to return - Many of the Chinese about Canton
 know what is meant by No can - Typan is applied
 generally to a foreigner and strictly to a Supercargo -
 The streets are narrow + paved with flat stone -
 the houses are generally the sides of lath + Plaster
 and the roof covered with tile not elegant but neat -
 The merchants live in the City so that we never go
 to their houses and I am told that our brother is
 now introduced to the wife of the other - The street
 fronting on the River is filled with Factories of the
 different nations who trade there they each hoist
 their flag in front - these buildings make an
 elegant front being kept clean by whitewash - the
 ground next for these buildings is very high - Opposite
 Canton on the other side the River are several Temples
 or places of Worship I visited it and was treated with
 some Tea + some small cakes and they expected in
 return some small present - they looked like a par-
 cel of poor Catholic Friars + tho they lived by begging
 and as tho you could not refuse them you might -
 it is like all populous countries - there are many
 beggars - I have seen those poor mortals - Beggars in
 the Streets of Canton Cut themselves till they were
 covered with blood to excite My pity and draw a mon-
 ey from my purse - others beat their breast with a
 stone - others follow with a sort of Corn stalk fiddle

until something would be given to get rid of them -
 Small boys running and singing in a very pitiful
 strain - Comes how Typan - no have Chow Chow to day
 Typan - that is no have eat to day - repeated till
 they got a few Cash which is less than a Cent - A
 poor beggar was sick before our factory - I sent him
 rice & Soup but he could not eat I saw he must
 die - I asked the Compradors what was to be done
 with him & asked if he could not be ~~put~~ ^{put} into the
 lower room of the factory - he said no if he was
 & died we should be charged with the murder
 that they all had their Masters whose duty it was
 to take care of them - he died there and lay thro
 the day before he was taken off - notwithstanding
 it appears to be a well regulated police for it is a
 remarkably quiet City - I believe fewer personal
 quarrels than with any other people - they talk loud
 but very seldom fight - There are eight Hong Mer-
 chants that do the large business - a number asso-
 ciate & form a Capital doing their business under
 a Title say Pongqua - Cheongqua - Hooqua - Consequa -
 Surqua - Youqua - each of them is the name
 of the Hong & as one does the business he goes by
 that name which perhaps is his own name or
 perhaps an assumed one - they are very respectable
 Merchants and are above all little mean tricks & I
 presume as honorable as any merchants whatever -
 it is the law to banish as slaves those who fail

it is therefore not uncommon for others at a Hong
 to give a helping hand even to several hundred
 thousand Dollars to the one who may be unfortunate.
 There are other Merchants from whom we buy our
 China Ware that are very clever & honorable - & some
 which we call Chow Chow Merchants that deal in every
 thing with these is the Nursery for the Hong the most
 respectable being the ones chosen - they are frequently
 much opposed to going into the Hong considering it
 hazardous and to prevent it do a great business frequen-
 tly in a very sly manner - Among this class of Merchants
 are the rogues altho there are among them many who
 are honest & would despise a mean action - It is the
 practice to purchase the bulk of a Cargo from the Hong
 or Security Merchant but there is no obligation to do it
 and we purchase considerable as we may see out doors -
 if we should be cheated in any one of our five Teas
 which is not uncommon by being packed up with
 Saw-dust or something as bad we can send it out
 the next Season & receive double - this is customary
 altho the man from whom we purchased it may
 have been deceived also - we believe we have been par-
 ticular enough not to be cheated much but perhaps
 we are under a mistake - The China Ware is brought from
 the Country plain & painted according to fancy in the
 City - they make us pay double price when they put a
 Bytter on it because they say it must go again into the
 Kiln - they are great copyists and we have several sets of

China to order with the family Boat of Amoy - all with whom we traded considerably when we said made us presents say gave us Comshaw - my Comshaws are worth Three or four hundred Dollars and Capt. Gurnes more - this is done to get the good will when we return - Capt Gurnes & myself in Company with Richard J Chorland and Tongue a Chinese Merchant have fitted out an expedition to the North West Coast - it is a Cutter Sloop of about eighty Tons completely Armed with Brass Carriage Guns and commanded by the said Chorland who is a Salem Massachusetts man and an enterprising most fellow who says when he returns to America he intends to do it in a Chinese Junk - the vessel & outfit cost us a little rising eighteen thous and Dollars and we have given him a Carte Blanche and to settle with us when he gets thro the voyage - This vessel has made our successful voyage on to the Coast commanded by a Capt Lay an Englishman - It is time I should say something of the Religion of these Chinese but I scarcely know what it is but it is not connected with the government and I believe their ideas on the Subject is very various - The worship Images which appear to be made agreeable to accidental ideas that may strike the mind part Men or Women & part beast perhaps & some parts indescribable bring like nothing else - These images are extremely various - they burn incense and call it Chin chin for Jos - that is an offering to their God - they

appear to have an idea of one Supreme God & there
 is an inferior one for each of themselves - they
 appear to think they have a job a piece - Most of
 the Merchants have a small square hole in the
 side of their houses where they burn Joss Stick &
 sometimes Frankincense for and they laughingly
 say - to bring them good luck - they have like other
 countries much Superstition - I followed a Host of
 them into one of their Temples - they went on for
 some time with a great deal of apparent solemnity
 in burning their incense & when they had all very
 devotionally knelt one turning round & seeing me
 burst into a considerable laugh the others went on
 undisturbed - I suppose he knew that I considered
 it all flummery - Their burning the incense & manner
 of kneeling before the Image is much like the Roman
 Catholic - Polygamy is general with the rich and in
 describing the beauty of their Wives they tell the size
 of the foot - There is a good deal of parade in a
 Rich man receiving a Wife but none in receiving
 a Concubine - it is more strictly Concubinage that
 is allowed for I believe the first only is considered
 strictly a Wife at least she is the Superior - I had
 an opportunity of seeing two of their processions
 when we were there - they came from the other
 side of the River for the Lady - firstly there were
 about twenty Mandarins two & two - then a number of
 Musicians playing on their several instruments a jargon

of music - then a number of hand - Barrows or inferior
 Sedans without the box part on which was a live Hog
 with roast - Geese - Ducks & other provisions which I
 was told was given to Jas thro the poor to make the
 marriage propitious - they went into the City in that
 way and returned in the same order leaving behind
 them what was for Jas & bringing the Female in a
 very elegant Sedan - she was so closely shut up that
 I could not see her; when they set her down to take
 her into the boat I walked all round it & hoped to get
 a view of the bride but could not - I have understood
 that the parents frequently receive handsome comeshaws
 for their daughters but never give any thing with them -
 they cannot therefore be charged with the meanness
 of marrying for money at least the men are far
 from the charge and the women dont appear to
 have scarcely a negative in the business - but we
 have but a very poor opportunity of knowing the vir-
 tues & vices of these people - I rather think they
 are about as good and about as happy as other
 folks - the Emperor is said to be one of the best
 men in the world - but they are overrun with
 Streets full of Petty Mandarins each of which it
 must take a number of labourers to support - this
 is one of the evils of their Government that we as
 yet are far from - The head man of Canton has
 the power of a Tier Roy & is called the Hoppos - Be-
 side the manufactures of Great Britain the English

Ships bring to this market - Black Tin - Lead - Arca Nut -
 Opium which is a prohibited Article & smuggled
 in but generally is landed as well as their women
 if any on board at Macao. No foreign Woman is
 allowed an entrance into China - they use the Arca Nut
 rolled in the Betel Leaf with a sort of Chinam or Lime
 which colours their teeth black - it is erroneously
 frequently called the Betel but on account of the
 leaf that it is used with - it is not uncommon
 for their Country Ships I mean the English Country
 Ships to arrive with a full cargo of Arca Nuts -
 Rattans & Black Tin from the Straights of Malacca
 which they take in their way from Bengal - the
 Capt of these Ships taking perhaps the whole on
 their own Account for they must have considerable
 perquisites to support their Expenses - it must be a
 very pleasant Command for they live like princes and
 are Lord of all there - Many of them carry a complete
 band of Music - The most singular article of traffic
 to me in Canton where their Coffins sold publicly
 in the most public Streets - A Chinese will often
 have his Coffin in his house for years before his
 death and frequently the son will keep the Corps
 of his father years in his house - the Coffin being
 dug from a solid Log when closed is so perfectly tight
 that it cannot be offensive - Their Theatres also have
 been unnoticed they erect them publicly in the Street
 bring a Stage across the whole Street and of sufficient

height to be entirely out of the way - as to the Merit of their plays I can say nothing - the Actors appear to perform with spirit and elegantly dressed but are Pantomimes to us - As no females are allowed to go on the Stage - the Males appear in that Character - and to represent the foot which is an interesting part with them they put on a carved foot on each endraining to hide under their garment the real foot which being frequently exposed make a very ludicrous appearance - they walk badly on them - their tumbling which is exhibited in the same manner publicly & free of expence is superior to any thing in Europe - Their actors are sent Annually by the Emperor from Peking at his own expence which is very Politic for it is considered as a very liberal thing in the Emperor - Their Jugglers equal any I ever saw - they pass in & out of very small covered cups - Small Loads - Fish & many other things with unaccountable dexterity full as much so as they do the small balls with us -

Ship Neptune at Sea June 1st 1799

Latd. $00^{\circ} 40' S$ - Longitude about $32^{\circ} W$ - near Equator

Dear Brother

My last was off Micas under date of Jan^y 8th last and this brings us towards home about which we begin to feel an anxiety which has been in a considerable degree drove out of our mind beside the anxiety to know the fate of our friends who are dear to us

we are very much afraid that our country may be
 at War with either France or England therefore we are
 afraid of every thing we see it would come rather
 hard after so long a cruise to lose all but we must
 be philosophers if we do & Sailors like cheerfully if we
 can go to Sea for more; our Sailors who you know
 are on Shares and now know what it will be when
 they get in as the Sales in Canton determined for
 them provided we arrive ~~at~~ safe - A Sailors Share is
 upwards of two or three hundred dollars and most of
 them are calculating to turn farmers which I have
 noticed is the general calculation for Sailors and is
 the Qing Castle which they build - I believe with most
 of our Crew their money will do them good but a
 few of them will be in a frolic till it is gone -
 Our boatswain spent two or three hundred Dollars in
 Canton and would have spent the whole of it if we
 had not have determined he should not - but
 under pretence of cloathing himself he got as much
 as he could - It cost him about fifty Dollars one
 day in the River to Command a San-fan - he said
 he was cut out to Command and really was a good
 Officer when sober - he ordered the China-man
 about from our Ship to Another d - ing his eyes &
 calling him all the names in the world which he
 neither knew or cared about if he got his pay - every
 Ship he visited he treated the Crew Samshew which is
 raw spirit just from the Still and worse than Taffier

in the West Indies - he however among the rest calculates to be a farmer - Our Blacksmith calculates incorrectly more correct I believe for he says he shall get drunk as soon as we get in + keep so until all is gone - we shall prevent it if possible for it is the only fault we know of the Man he has been a fine fellow the whole voyage and is a very prudent Man in every thing but drink - he says it is the only pleasure he has in the world and when he is pretty well in for it he is as happy as any Man in it - I pity the man but admire his honesty - On the 8th January at 2 P.M. the Grand Ladsour bore N N E distance 7 leagues Latd of that Island 21:54 N + Long 113:35 E - the Brig Hazard in our Company - several of our Crew were down with the Flux and we hoped they would have immediate relief by getting to Sea - but it proved otherwise on the 14th we lost our old Cook Jack Loyd Holery a black man sixty one years of age a smart old fellow + had made our voyage of this sort before with Capt Guen - on the 5th of March we lost William Rily aged 22 years he has left a widow + an mother in Philadelphia was an Irishman that shipped with us in Canton - We buried them with decency in the Ocean and as practiced with Sailors over the Standing part of the Foremast after reading the Funeral Service - On the 8th of April we buried Lient Gisswold our first Mate - we launched him from a plank over the Quarter-rail after sewing him up in a Blanket

with weight sufficient to sink him at his feet - he
 was buried in as respectable manner as was in our
 power - he was a very fine man & esteemed highly by
 all on board he was nearly twenty four years of age
 and had been with Capt Greene for more than ten
 years - The disorder is yet on board of us but more mod-
 erate - I am the only man that has not been sick in
 the Cabin - Capt Greene was very sick for a few days
 & at this time is the only one with myself well -
 We have both Officers quite unwell but not down -
 It has been a very unpleasant passage; our sick took
 off our fresh Stock pretty fast - however I stand living
 on Salt Junk pretty well - Yams being the best vegeta-
 bles to keep we have husbanded them along and have
 a few yet which we cut up and give the crew occa-
 sionally to keep off the Scurvy - On the 11th Jan^y at noon
 we got soundings on the Markfield Bank - 14th at
 5 P.M. we saw the Brothers - 15th at 8 A.M. saw Pulo
 Sapata - Pulo in their Seas signifies Island - one of
 the crew carelessly at the Arm - Chest set fire to it which
 blowed up the Cartridge Boxes & Powder Horns - no se-
 rious injury - At 2 P.M. of the 17th saw Pulo Condor -
 18th Capt Swift from the Brig came on board being
 the first visit since we left Canton the weather having
 been rough most of the time - 19th the Brig made a
 signal for a Sail in sight which proved to be a
 Chimer Junk standing to the S.E. - 20th we saw
 the Islands of Tynooan & of Aoua - 21st we bore

away for the mouth of the Straights of Malacca we
 concluded to go thro these Straights as likely to be more
 free from Cruisers and when we left Canton there
 was strong talk of War with France - At noon in
 Latd 1:21 A near Pedro Blanco saw a Brig which al-
 larmed us considerably we prepared to engage her
 but she took no notice of us - We anchored in
 the evening under St Johns in 20 fathoms - 22^d
 got underway early with the tide and Anchored again
 near Lam Island a number Small Islands round
 us - Three Canoes of Malays came on board & brot
 fish they wanted nothing but Dollars in Payment -
 They were about the Colour of the Sandwich Islanders -
 noses rather flat - Small feet - Short Black strait hair
 a small narrow cloth round the waist and a hand-
 kerchief of English manufacture round their heads -
 23rd Saw another Brig which we did not like the
 appearance off - she passed us within about a mile -
 25th a Ship passed us showing the Company's Colours
 which was A Blue Cross for the Union and eleven
 red & white Stripes - we stood along close in with
 Malacca which had English Colours flying at their fort -
 it appeared like a small place - houses looked very
 white & but our story - there was one Ship - one Brig &
 a Dogger laying there - 26th the Coast of Sumatra in
 sight which we had not seen before - saw five Ma-
 lay Boats singularly rigid - 27th Another Brig passed us
 showing black or dark blue Colours - On the 29th having

anchored in the evening and it being very dark we
 fired a signal for the Brig to Anchor a Cowhorn fired
 in a Timber head forward when ^{it broke} ^{it} shot off -
 which proved the bad quality of Hickory as to dura-
 bility for it was of that wood & had been put in but
 18 Months before by our Carpenter & appeared like
 good wood - it appeared to be a dry white rot - life
 gone - On the 30th we saw about fifty Proas - February
 2^d we made the Island of Pinang or as it is now
 called by the English Prince of Wales Island and an-
 chored at dark off that Island at noon our Latitude
 was 4:50 N - On the 3^d at noon Pinang bearing
 the Southern point E B S $\frac{1}{2}$ S - 2 leagues distant we observed
 in Lat- 5:24 N wind light could not get into the
 Harbour till the morning of the 5th when we anchored
 near the fort in 7 fathoms good bottom - In the
 afternoon Capt Gurne - myself & the Doctor with Capt
 Swift of the Brig went on Shore where we experienced
 a little of the manners of Character - When we were
 at Canton a Capt Macken a very gentlemanly man
 at other gentlemen's quarters spent a week with us at
 our factory and was made perfectly at home when he
 left us he very politely thanked us and begged if we ever
 came to Pinang we would call on him immediately -
 As we were pleased with him we sans ceremony went
 immediately to his house where we soon found we were
 not as welcome to him as we had been in Canton -
 in place of a hearty welcome it was the reception of

a Coffee House acquaintance - we left him very soon & went to the Tavern & ordered Dinner where he had impudence enough to call & breakfast with us next morning we let it pass over having rather too much pride to show we noticed it but we shall never forget it - this was the more extraordinary as we were in one of the most hospitable Countries on earth and where we experienced it but hospitality is what should be received from one and paid to another. The ordinary was good but the lodgings bad at the Tavern it not being common to put up at a Tavern at all there - it is merely that there may be a place for an entire stranger to stop at if he prefers it altho if a gentleman he would be perfectly welcome at any of the Planties. We stopped him to Wood & Water bring a fur port only paying a trifle for anchorage and while that was going on we spent our time very pleasantly on Shore - A Mr Latin came to the Tavern and gave us an invitation to his house about three miles in the Country which we accepted. we went on board and towards evening we landed and walked up to his house about three fourths of a mile from the landing thro a delightful grove of Cocanutt Trees & Beech Nut Trees perfectly free of under-bush and very level we found it and the Air around it perfumed with the Cinamon & Cloves growing round it. I move that I was in the Garden of Eden before - he had in his garden - The Cinamon-

Floor - Nutmeg and all the fruits peculiar to this
 climate - Oranges - Pine-apples - Limes &c - his Gar-
 den was not old - his Cinamon Trees were four years
 old & about six feet high would do to cut down for
 the bark in about three years - it is a beautiful Tree -
 the Nutmeg the same age but about two feet high
 is a pretty Tree but does not bear until it is
 from fifteen or Twenty years of age it then produces
 The Mace which is a coat over the Nutmeg which in
 time is covered with a shell resembling the Shell
 of a Walnut. We were at home at the house of
 Mr. Latou - we found his Wife a Malay Woman re-
 markable soft & pleasant in her manners - she
 could not be persuaded that we were not English-
 men. We had a good supper after which he
 entertained with his history - his father was a
 butcher in London and he a boy entered into the
 Army and had been in the Army in India (a very
 bad course I think but the King & his Country covers
 much) in an engagement he in retreat saved the
 life of a very valuable Officer for which he had this
 plantation given him during a rage at Bengal for
 the settlement of this Island - I should suppose
 it now worth more than a hundred thousand
 Dollars - we got but very little Sleep that night
 for we did not lay down each of us furnished with
 a mattress till about one O'clock and he called us
 at four O'clock to go to the Water falls - that we might

take the cool of the morning for our walk which was
 about four miles and he being a great Pedestrian
 himself nothing was said as to horses - we had a
 delightful walk passed thro a number of very large
 Pepper Plantations - Pine Apples by the side of the
 road - some groves of Timber & some Monkeys in the
 Woods - we found the Water-fall rather a small
 Stream but a fall of about 150 or 200 feet nearly
 perpendicular a romantic place but not much
 of a curiosity to us we got back to a hospitable
 breakfast at about 9 O'clock after which we walked
 into town - in the afternoon Mr Laton & Mr Smith
 his friend furnished us with horses when we all to-
 gether took a ride to the Southern part of the Island
 we rode out about five miles which was also a de-
 lightful ride but come near being bad for me -
 Mr Smith rode a horse that was an English one &
 would never allow any other horse to come near be-
 hind him - he had cautioned us - my horse nerved
 him when he gave his heels - the first blow gave my
 horse round - the second just reached and that was
 all for half an inch more would have broken my
 knee - it bent my knee - buckled but I did not mind
 it but little but was lame for a week after - we re-
 turned and Supped with Mr Smith and had some
 very pleasing songs from his lady who was a fine
 noble looking English Woman & much of the Lady -
 she had been but two years from England he

married her one year before in Bengal - Mr Smith was
 Provost Master & appeared to live in good style - we
 spent the night with him - the next day being 7th
 Feb⁴ I was lame I spent the day on board but the
 rest spent it on shore with Mr Latou & his friends -
 This I think is a very pleasant fertile Island the
 Betel Nut Tree is in handsome groves over the Island
 the grow to the height of about sixty feet without scarcely
 a perceptible diminution of size and no branches till
 near the Top which is much like the Coconut Tree -
 it produces two crops annually of Area Nuts - it is not
 correct to call it Betel Nut Tree but Area Nut tree but
 it is about as often called so - they grow remarkably
 straight - The pepper vine produces also two crops annually
 the plantations are very handsome being very regularly
 set out - it grows much like Pole bean - small trees
 are set out for the vines to run on - the White Pepper
 is only the round with the outside hull off & is
 generally picked out from the other it being hull'd more
 by accident than any other thing else - I saw a Peach
 Tree growing in Mr Latous Garden which rather
 surprised me - Pine Apples were plenty at thirty for
 a Dollar & sometimes they are fifty - They have Limes
 large as large Oranges - Coconuts & Lams were plenty
 & cheap & most sort of vegetables - Pepper was ten Cents
 P^{ts} - Cloves 55 Cts & Turneps one Dollar and a half P^{ts}
 & - We saw large herds of Buffaloe feeding in the
 pastures - their beef is pretty good at four Dollars & hundred

There a few European cattle - a good English Cow is
 worth two or three hundred Dollars - Fowls were a dol-
 lar a dozⁿ in the market and are frequently not
 more than half a dollar - The Bazar or market place
 is well laid out & well supplied - There are a mixture
 of all Nations here - there are few Europeans as yet there
 are about a hundred and the fort is composed of about
 as many more - There a good many Chinese - Malays -
 Syren etc. The fort is now small but the Government
 have laid out the ground for a formidable one they
 consider the Island as very important & bids fair to
 be so as a valuable Spier Island - the Botanical
 Garden is owned by the government & laid out on
 an extensive Scale the plants now are but about four
 years old - There are some very wealthy Chinese Mer-
 chants here who have very handsome houses they live
 rather back on the Island much by themselves - The
 harbour is good and there were laying three sixteen Sail
 Square rig'd Vessels and three vessels building on the
 Stocks - They have the best of timber excepting the Teak
 which grows on the Coast of Pegu - They have to saw
 all their plank by hand and at present are rather
 coarse Work-men - the mode of putting on Copper is
 by covering the bottom of the vessel with a good coat of
 Chinam a mortar of Lime & Oil and putting the Copper
 on to that - The Island will be a place of importance
 its growth at present is astonishing and it is now but
 thirteen years since it was first inhabited it belonged to

the King of Surda on the Malay coast to which this
 Island is nearly annexed when an English Ship was
 lost and a boy by the name of Light only saved &
 who married the Kings niece and received from him
 the Island subject to his Jurisdiction when Light
 found the importance of the Island he wrote to the
 East India Company in which he was advised by
 his frequent visitors the English Ships that stoped for
 Wood & water - he wrote them if they would protect
 him they should have the Island reserving to him-
 self his Plantation - they sent a few men then and
 garrisoned after which the King of Surda sent at his
 accustomed time for his tribute which was merely
 nominal for the present & only intended as an acknowl-
 edgment of his Jurisdictional right - Light sent
 him a four pound shot which was the last trib-
 ute paid to him - Light was made Governor and
 died but two or three years ago - his wife is yet
 living now poor & without character - They are well
 supplied with Fish and the place altho so near the
 Line is healthy - we had fresh breezes thro the
 nights from the N.E. in the morning till about 10
 O'clock from the S.E. Afternoons Wind from the
 Westward - The Arabs & Siamese trade along the
 Coast considerable - the Siamese wear red calouns
 & the Arabs dark blue - we saw several in coming
 thro the Straights of Malacca - in the morning of
 the 8th Feb^y 1799 we got underway from Penang but

the wind left us & we anchored at 6 P.M. the wind
 sprang up at N.W. and we again got underway with
 the Brig in Company the Capt of which told me that
 he now was on horse-back till at Penang and it
 was pretty evident from his riding - this rather sin-
 gular for a Yankee of thirty years of age - We had
 light winds some rain and did not get out the
 mouth the Straights till the 15th. we frequently
 had Dolphin and other fish round us & some
 Snakes on our passage thro the Straights - we
 passed along within about four leagues of Pulo-
 Way which lays on with the Sumatra Coast - the
 Plantations looked very pleasant and very square
 laid out - At evening of the 15th Pulo Brass bore S. S E
 distance eight leagues and we consider ourselves
 at Sea once more - On the 17th Capt Swift in the
 Brig bid good bye to us - He sailing so much better
 than us and considering each of us now safe from
 the Pirates of this Country - we gave him three cheers
 and he made all the Sail he could pack the wind
 was then light & he went three feet to our two -
 his vessel was coppered ours was not - when the
 winds were light his vessel sail'd very fast but
 let it blow so that we reefed our Top Sails & he
 could not out-sail us - his vessel would go five or
 six knots with not to much wind for a candle to be
 carried about decks but when it blew strong she
 heaved & could not be drove fast - She had not

wind enough to be out of sight from us till the
 21st - On the first of March we cross'd the Equator
 and again got into Southern Latitude having had
 almost Calm - our thing remarkable to 8th March
 winds still light - a number of Egg birds round us
 they are White & a sort of Gull - Caught a Noddy - they
 like the Owl cannot see as well in the day - it was
 about the size of a Pigeon dark brown color & web
 footed - we had many squalls of rain about this
 time our Latd 5-27 N & Long 90.15 E - we had our
 Winds from the Western board variable and did not
 strike the South East Trade till the 15th March
 when our Latd was 9-35 N - Long 88-7 E. they then
 were light until 18th - Our crew were all in good
 health at this time altho some of their complaints
 came on again afterwards - Mr. Griswold was unwell
 at this time & Mr Gardner - On the 24th we had a
 large flock of Egg birds round us most of the Day -
 On the 25th having made some reduction of Stores
 we were able to make a little more room in our
 Cabin so much so as to open a passage to one of
 our Cabin Windows which gave us a little Air thro
 which was very grateful for we had had no light
 but candle light in our Cabin & had slept on deck
 a great part of the time - a day or two after we
 made about three feet room below the Berlings part-
 ty much across the Cabin & got all the Windows
 open and then began to wonder how on earth we had

lived so long without - we had good breezes along
 about that time - April 14th Latd 21-16 S - Longitude
 by Lunar 60: 47 E all in the cabin but myself com-
 plaining of pain in the bowels - killed a hog - caught
 a Shark & had a great many egg birds round us -
 being about up with the Isle of France felt some-
 what anxious fearing capture - On the 8th Latd 24-21
 S I have already observed we lost Mr. Gieswold a
 valuable Officer - a number of the crew complain-
 ing of pains in their bowels - complaints of all
 much alike which they got clear of as we got to
 the Southward pretty much - had no bad weather
 till the 16th when we had a violent Thunder Squall
 which split our Fore Top-sail and was the most se-
 vere thunder I ever heard - it got us to our Close
 Reefs fore & Aft & Sprung our Jib Boom - it appeared
 to strike all around us - We had several days rough
 Weather afterwards - part of the time under nothing
 but our fore-sail - On the 18th we saw three Ships
 but did not speak them they were bound the same
 way with us - 23^d our Latd 37-42 S - Long & Observa-
 tion 27-7 E saw many snipes for the first but
 other birds as usual say Albatross, Egg Birds - Petrel or
 Mother Carey's Chickens which are all over the Ocean -
 We were then in a rough Latitude for the Season - this
 was our highest Latitude off the Cape of Good Hope -
 from that time to the 5th May we had rough Weather
 and was boxing the Cape - On the 1 we struck

soundings a little to the southward & eastward of it
 in 90 fathoms coarse gravel but did not make the
 land on which day we saw a Brig which we are
 very sure was Capt Swift in the Hazard - off
 the Cape we got into a current which bore up a
 bobbing Sea that alarmed us in the night there was
 but little wind but the Sea broke in on both sides
 of our Ship it obliged us to Put in our Deadlights
 & shut up our Cabin doors altho our Ship was high
 out of Water - On the 5th we ran the Table Land
 of the Cape of Good Hope bearing North from us
 six Ships in sight standing the same way with
 us - weather pleasant & the wind from the South-
 ward we caught a noble Porpoise just such as we
 see in Long Island Sound - it weight about a hun-
 dred weight and we lost very little of it - The harlet
 nearly equal to a Hogs - the flesh was black but we
 cooked it as a Steak & it eat very good - a part we
 made into a Sausages with the intestines which we
 seasoned pretty well & they lasted some time and
 we considered them a real dainty - I had no idea
 of the value of a Porpoise before - On the 6th of May
 we spoke the Ship Alexander of Boston Capt Dodge
 who left Canton just a month after us he has the
 advantage of us by being capped - In the afternoon
 Capt Gunn went on board of him he said just
 before he sailed four Ships of the Line & two frigates
 French & Spanish attacked the English Ships laying

near Malacca in the Tyra - they got underway & made
 a running & returned before he sailed without any
 injury of consequence - The homeward bound fleet
 sailed with him under convoy of One 74 & two
 frigates - the Merchant Ships show as frigates and
 mount near as many Guns between Decks which
 is always kept clear & is a great tax on the freight
 losing so much room - they are not generally well
 manned - and their Sailors are many of them
 Lascars or Malay Sailors - Altho the Alexander out-
 sailed us in light winds as we had strong winds
 for several days she did not get away from us
 till the 10th on which day our run was as great as
 it has been any part of the voyage by our log
 she marked 207 Miles for the 24 hours - the high-
 est mark of knots which I think about as fast as
 she ever will go unless she should be Coppered -
 Sunday May 12th Killed a Hog - Gunn says not a belly
 with a Wrinkle in it on board - On the 13th our
 Longitude East of Greenwich was but 1: $\frac{1}{2}$ - On the
 14th we began that Longitude again - 16th Got an
 observation with the Star Regulus & the Moon in the
 evening which gave us 1: $\frac{1}{2}$ - Long West of Greenwich
 17 had a number of Fin-Back Whales round us
 they would jump two thirds of their way perpen-
 dicularly out of water like a Sturgeon & fall on their
 side this is what the Whalers call braching -
 18 Several School of Herring Hogs along side got none

but broke our Harpoon in one shot off which was a stout piece of Iron - 21st May - we passed the Isl- and of St Helena with but forty five days Water on board - too anxious to get home to stop, ⁺ there might be some hazard in stoping - it has been a tedious passage thus far - On the 11th of April we reduced to 3 hogs + a dozⁿ fowls and the latter had most of them eat each others rumps off for want of Gravel which was very unfortunately forgotten - Our Ship has been very crank the whole passage which is also very unpleasant - we could carry but little Sail on her and came near going over when we first came out - She is now stiffer having got rid of a great deal of Weight in our Water + Provisions off Deck - We have once caught fire in our Cabin + burnt a Couch of Mr Gardens + nearly thro a Chest of Tea - we could not account for it but we have made the best of the whole of it bring bound home is animating and we have a Negro who can sing every jig - four hand mel or Country dance that ever was in Connecticut and could sing as long as any would dance - The Sailors exercised themselves by dancing frequently in good weather - we had a Monkey on board which caused some amusement - his master one of the Sailors was a great Epicure and had cooked - the head + feet with some of the inwards of a fowl with much pains - when he set it down in a small Tin Cup the Monkey took

it and was aloft with it on one of the Top- Gallant Masts very soon when when tired of it he let it fall & it went over-board - At another time the Carpenter was using some brass nails when turning round a moment they were all gone - he was astonished no one knew any thing of it - the Monkey was hopping about very restlessly & being an old rogue was suspected - he had them all in his jaws nearly a handful - We have had a School while at Sea during the voyage when the weather was good for the Sailors in their Watch below would spare a part of the time at least one third could be spared from Sleep and which time was their own much of the time as our Crew was large and Capt Gurne much to his credit has been indulgent to his Sailors. We now have Sailors well qualified to take charge of a Ship that could scarcely write their names when we sailed and a majority of them would make good Mates - The voyage has been no more unpleasant than I expected when I started & I believe I can say that it now entered my head that I have been sorry that I undertook it -

Ship Neptune at Sea. Latd. 40-28. Longrth 69:26
July 5th 1799-

Dear Brother

My last informed you of our voyage up to June 1st last and as we are now on Soundings this will nearly close our voyage most likely - we had a pretty

good run till the 6th when we were becalmed on that
 and the following day - we caught a Dolphin which
 made a very good Chowder this paid a little for a
 light wind - Mr Hulbut continued very unwell till
 the 9th when he began to get better & is now recruit-
 ing - we are now all in tolerable health for such a
 lengthy passage - On the 17th we saw a couple Ships
 standing to the Northward - for several days along at
 that time about Latd 23° saw considerable Rock Mud-
 22° we spoke the Brig Eliza Wright Capt Rickerson of
 and 14 days from Baltimore bound to Martinique he
 let us have half a dozen Fowls - some Brandy & some
 Porter for which we returned him some Tea & China-
 We got foul of him but very little Sea we did no injury-
 On the 25th Mr Hulbut had a relapse and we thought of
 going into Bermuda on his A/c^t as he is a very val-
 uable Officer but fortunately we did not & he was better
 again in a few days - Yesterday being 4th July we
 along back have calculated to keep it with you but
 we can only say we kept it as well as we could - we
 had a fresh Meal from a Dolphin which our hook
 towing over the Stern caught - As I bring this letter
 myself & shall not feel disposed to sit down and
 write a letter when I Am coming into New Haven
 Harbour I shall close it by continuing it as a sort of
 daily Journal till I get in - 6th we had thick foggy
 weather being back of Nantuxet - Latd - 40-58 N - Long
 70° - 6 W - July 7th we were becalmed all day

two vessels in sight but could not speak them - July 8th
 at noon we made the land bearing N B W to N. N E
 distance about five leagues our Lat^d some time by obsⁿ
 41 N. + Longitude 70:29 W. At 4 P.M. the Wind
 Mills on Santucet bore N 37 W dist 3 leagues - At 7 P.M.
 the three Wind Mills bore E B N $\frac{1}{4}$ N. the westernmost
 land of the vineyard bore N. W B W. Romans Land N B W.
 Tuckanuck Island N W $\frac{1}{2}$ N. - Got a Pilot on board at
 dark who agreed to take us to New Haven for fifty
 Dollars - July 9th At 11 a.m. we made Gay-head which
 derives its name from the various colonies which compose
 its Bank - At 3 P.M. made Block Island - at 6 P.M. saw
 Montauk Point - At midnight we anchored off the S. + E^d
 of Fishers Island in 23 fathoms Water - At 4 o'clock in
 the morning of the 10th we got underway with a
 light breeze from the northward - When Montauk Light
 bore S E B S the Western part of Fishers Island bore
 N W B N. - When up with the point we found New Lon-
 don Light to bear from the West End of Fishers Island
 out to the point N B W $\frac{1}{4}$ W. The west end of Fishers
 Island bears from New London Light S B E. - At 8 o'clock
 the tide against us we came too with our kedge in the
 race or rather held on with our kedge we went on board
 an Eastern Sloop Capt Pibble from Mount Desert and got
 some good water - The Roman Cutter boarded us here
 + sent Mr House on board of us to remain - At 1 P.M.
 we got underway again and got up and anchored about
 three miles eastward of Limes point near abreast of

Saybrook - At 10 O'clock in the morning got underway
and run N B S thro the night - Thursday July 11th
1799 this morning found ourselves broad off from
New Haven wind to the Northward - At 2 P.M. we
got on Shore and found the Town all in an uproar
they had expected we were taken -

Jeremiah Townsend, 25^r

Journal
 kept by Journal
 of a Voyage in 1784,
 on the Ship Montgomery, Capt. Snodgrass,
 from New Haven, Ct. to Londonderry, Ireland.

(Read by Thomas R. Snodgrass

188)

Thursday
 Jan. 29th 1784.

Affectionate leave of all friends in New Haven.
 At sunrise boarded ship Montgomery, on the ice.
 Felicitated each other on our acquisition of such convenient quarters; find our bedding, chests and apparatus for the voyage; took a hearty tiff of grog, and then with ejaculatory importunities solicited the Author of winds and weather for a favorable breeze. Impregnated, most probably, with too much of the vis inertiae & iniquity, they did not rise to a sufficient height to gain an audience. The curtains of night soon mantled the rays of day, and sleep buried each in the mist of forgetfulness.

Friday 30th. - Rose with the sun and, with sensations of the most cruel mortification, ~~and~~ found the liquid surface spread with the marble pavements of grisly Boreas. Took our axes

In 1784, there were three men of the name of Jeremiah Townsend living in New Haven: Jeremiah Townsend born in 1761, aged 23; Jeremiah Townsend born in 1734, aged 50; and Jeremiah Townsend Jr. born in 1761, aged 23, who had graduated at Yale in 1779.

and began to cut a passage with spirit. In the afternoon went on shore fatigued.

Saturday 31st. - Came on board on the ice. Found the ship's crew forcing a passage. Joined in the diversion and, without experiencing any remarkable event, dropped into the bosom of the god of sleep early in the evening.

Sunday Feb. 1st. - Rose early; wind at S.W. - weather thick and hazy. Received the appointment of physician-general of the ship. Made a medical experiment on a sick pig, and in a few hours sent him groping to the world of spirits. 2 o'clock. - Wind at West, and fair weather. Went on shore to take my last leave of friends and recruit our expended stores of milk and cherry. Returned at 7 in the evening, and, after a deal of humor with parson Wright, resigned myself to the arms of sleep.

Monday. Rose at 8. Found parson Wright in his slumbers and deacon Austin so fatigued with a 12 hours doze that he could hardly find the way from the cot to the floor. Found the mate very unwell, and three of the hands in the steerage worn out with the fatigue of three days incessant labor at cutting ice. Gave them each a dose of large Toddy and confined them to their hammocks.

2 o'clock. Wind brisk at S.W., the ice breaking and every appearance of a storm. Raining during

the afternoon and evening. 12 at night the wind at S.W. by W.; the ice cracked to atoms and pressing from the harbor.

Tuesday. - The hemisphere fair as the face of day. Wind S.W. by W.; our prayers incessant that it might shift more northerly. Infinite wisdom saw best they should not be answered. Resigned to the will of Heaven. Whist, backgammon, checkers wore off the tedious hours and landed us in the lap of slumber.

Wednesday. Tide awake 'er the source of light peeped from his berth; our ship fast aground and the wind at N.W. Waited with impatience for the rising of the tide. At half-past 10 our ship felt the maddling of the billows. Heighed anchor immediately and under the influence of a brisk breeze weathered Adam's Rock. All hands busy at hauling aft sheets and fixing our tackle in its proper order. Parson Wright and deacon Austin forward in lending every possible aid, and the parson more especially materially serviceable at a dead lug. At 2 o'clock off Killingworth. Wind still at N.W. The parson, before dinner, putting up an earnest petition that we might soon arrive at regions of cod and haddock. At sunset off New London lighthouse. Brisk breeze at N.W. and every sail set. At 10 p.m. turned Montauk Point. Steered S.E. during the night. At daybreak Thursday

Small breeze at N. At 10 a perfect calm. At 12 took an observation, found ourselves in latitude 40. 35. - a small air at S.W. A heavy swell Mr. E. Austin* confined to his berth with sea sickness. Deacon Austin in much the same pickle, and person Wright experiencing either the qualms of Conscience or the restless motions of a foul Stomach. I myself so affected with the swell I once resigned my breakfast to the fishes; in an instant in perfect health and able to drink my allowance of grog. At Sundown the wind began to breeze at S.E. Here obliged to alter our course to N.E., till 8 o'clock p.m. Then put about and stood S.W. till next day at 12 at night, wind at S., excessive brisk. At daybreak a heavy gale; were obliged to lie to under our tunsail. Discovered a small sloop lying to, under the head of her main sail.

Friday at 9 a.m. wore ship and, under our tunsail, stood S.E. & by E. At 12, wind at S.W. made good our course S.E. A terrible swell and deacon Austin and myself kept our cots for 36 hours. Friday night, wind N.S.W. Shipped a sea on our starboard quarter but experienced no material damage. Plates, platters, chests and bedding all fetching from their places.

* Elijah Austin: died W. 1774, aged 43.

Saturday Morning. Wind S.W. A fine pleasant breeze. Our course S.E., by the log; our velocity $5\frac{1}{2}$ & 6 knots. Parson Wright upon deck without hat, wig, mittens, shoes or boots, having them all misplaced in the storm. Turned in at 8 and relieved from that restless motion, which for 24 hours had proved incessant; slept like a roach.

Sunday. Turned out at sunrise; wind at N.W. a brisk breeze; weather thick and the strongest marks of a fixed, strong, favorable north wester. Directed Parson Wright to pray for its continuance. In five minutes from the utterance of this all powerful petition we were closely followed by a squall, which, had we not taken in sail, would have carried our masts over our bows or buried us in one of the watery groves of the Atlantic. The wind still heavy at N.W. at sundown came on the confines of the Gulf Stream. A terrible swell, and the ship for six hours at one moment, to appearance, elevated to the heavens, at the next sunk into the regions of darkness. Squally during the night, and in the morning, viz. Monday, lulled almost to a calm. At 10 am. wind at N. a small flight of snow; wind however tolerably brisk, and our velocity 4 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ knots. At 12 almost calm. At 3 p.m. wind at N.W. Thick and hazy and raining. Discovered a sail standing for us, her course N.E. Owing to our superior sailing, we shot by her, when she altered her

Course ^{to} N. of E. Night then came on and we
 lost sight of her at dark. Wind at N. N. W. during
 the evening; weather thick and foggy. 12 at night
 the first mate's watch on deck. A terrible stamping
 All hands ahoy! Each peeped from his berth.
 What's the matter? - "D—n your souls, don't you
 see what's the matter?" Look to the northward
 and see the heavens wrapt in a cloud as
 black as the mist of infernal darkness. Every
 sail set; in a moment it will hurl us to the
 shades of Pluto. Let go main-top-mast staysail!
 Let fly main top-sail! Cast off your lanyard!
 Run things! all in an instant. Furl fore-top,
 main-top and mizzen top-sail! Clew up
 your mainsail! The squall is on us, stir
 my souls! All's snug. By this time everything
 around us black as the pitch of Satan's regions.
 The heavens wrapped in the angry folds of a
 dark dismal cloud spit forth the blasts of
 vindictive fury, Determined, to appearance,
 to sink us past redemption into those wide
 yawning gulfs which the parting billows
 had prepared for our reception. The seas
 contended with the skies which should
 boast the highest point in the scale of
 altitude, and the foaming waters, rosted
 to appearance in the unequal combat, expended
 their liquid sprays on the canopy of heaven,

aiming to extinguish God's brightest luminaries, and then, like Satan holding an unproportioned conflict with the Angel Gabriel, sunk to their original state of deep inferiority. For 10 minutes, perhaps, the wind would hush nearly to a calm. The thick mists would appear to seek a retreat under the cover of the horizon, ^{and} the hemisphere, only overspread with an attenuated vapor, gave the moon and stars at times an opportunity to show their faces. A scene so pleasing was not permitted to be of long duration. A squall with all its horrors; horrors infinitely beyond the power of my feeble pen to picture, again beset us. Horrors which in an instant called back our subsiding fears and placed each soul on the excruciating rack of fearful apprehension. Squall rushing on squall marked the remainder of the night. The day, Tuesday, ushered in not the mild rays of a cheering sunshine but the angry face of an apparent offended Deity. Subtracting only the darkness the day proved as dismal as the night. Aboard of the Nova Scotia shore every square foot of earth appeared to contain magazines of Beelzebub's malice. His artillery was excellently served and every blast appeared to be pregnant with direful execution. Infinite goodness however afforded us an almighty prop under our lee bow and notwithstanding the utmost efforts

of the extremest spite of that enemy to human nature, we were still preserved upon an even keel. The ensuing night bore a perfect conformity to the last, and in point of darkness, fatigue or anxiety cannot be deemed inferior.

Wednesday: on deck by sunrise. The squalls still incessant, and the face of Neptune rough as the visage of the God of winds. Prayers and entreaties proved inadequate to the purpose of mitigating the rage of a provoked atmosphere and an irritated ocean. Each moment successively gave fresh grounds for the most fearful expectation, and the repeated thumps of the irresistible surges threatened to involve us in one general wreck of ruin. Through the roughness of the weather, deprived of the power of cooking for a number of days, we were, of consequence, made almost utter strangers to that greatest of all comforts, eating. Hardened by the total impracticability of visiting the main chain, enabled our bodies to hold their own in point of magnitude, while the frequent application of the spirits of brandy, by urging our blood in a most rapid circulation preserved our internal heat and by creating a species of fever contracted our external pores too forcibly to suffer our spirits totally to evaporate. Almost the only consoling circumstance attending

our situation was that we were continually gliding towards our port of destination, and parson Wright, provoked that with such powerful means as an unabating gale our sluggish hulk should proceed with no more velocity than at the rate of 7 knots, was unwearyed in his importunities that the blow might be still increased. To me this was one of the unaccountables of nature. For, without variation, the moment the parson stole from his berth our ears were accosted with his dismal groans and our feelings sensibly affected with his lamentable outcries, that his broadsides had tumbled in in consequence of the vessel's rolling.

The night was now spent, and Thursday, the 12th of February, presented us with a new subject of corroding care. At daybreak the wind shifted from N.W. to E.M.E., directly opposed to our progress and our peace. We ruminated with the most feeling mortification on the sadness of our situation. Our only comfort was now wrested from us. 'Tis a truth founded on experience, that we are ignorant of the value of a thing 'till we feel the want of it. Notwithstanding we had experienced the inconvenience of a ship leaky to excess, the tremors attendant upon blows of a most violent nature, the disagreeables consequent on very heavy rains; the single consideration that we were advancing rapidly ^{on} our course afforded

a bright ray of consolation to which we were now utter strangers. The features of each ~~now~~ were marked with a most ready willingness to sacrifice every convenience to the licam of a favorable breeze. Our wishes, thanks to the Author of Goodness, did not long hang ungratified, at 10 a.m. the wind shifted from E.N.E. to S.W. in an instant. Our sails all standing were thrown all aback. The dexterity of our seamen soon put everything in its right condition, and, under the influence of a pretty breeze, we counted 6 knots for 20 hours successively.

Friday wind brisk at N.W.; weather thick and heavy and the sea rough and angry: our course good however and our lives tolerably happy.

Saturday, 14th. For almost the first time since we left New Haven the sky wore the marks of clearness, serenity and mildness. A sweet breeze at N.E. wafted us on our course and inspired the breast of each with the most perfect joy, satisfaction and good nature. Strangers for almost a fortnight to the sweets of an unclouded sky or a moderated atmosphere, each tasted the blessing with redoubled appetite. Full in the persuasion that fate had turned

the scale in our behalf and that the fickle
 Dame, luck, was dealing out favors instead
 of blows, we embraced a mad security, that
 the happiness we had promised ourselves at
 the commencement of the voyage had commenced,
 no more to be interrupted. At 4 p.m. the
 surprising inconstancy of all sublimary enjoy-
 ments manifested itself in its fullest colors. The
 heavens, in an instant overspread with the sable
 curtains of ill-boding darkness, discharged its
 liquid volleys and at once ripped our budding
 hopes and overcast our brightening prospects.
 The night continued black and hazy. Wind
 at N.W., and tolerably heavy.

Sunday, 15th, much like the day preceding.
 In the forenoon an unclouded sky created sen-
 sations of the most lively pleasure. In the afternoon
 the glooms of a heavy rain, a leaky ship and
 a high and angry wind, pierced each soul
 with the sharpest pains.

Monday, 16th. Wind at S.W.; dull, heavy,
 disagreeable weather, and for my own part, like
 the rest of my fellow sufferers, almost worn
 out with the incessant motion of the ship, a
 wet cabin, coarse fare and bad accommodations.

Tuesday, 17th Turned out betimes. Found the
 weather thick, the wind exceeding small. Went
 all hands to scraping and cleaning our cabin,

fixing anew our chests and tables, which had given away by force of repeated preceeding storms, and placing our furniture in its proper order. A few hours convinced us of the propriety of this precaution. Tuesday evening, early, gave rise to a gale of wind to which the experience of our most veteran seaman had hardly ever found an equal. It continued without variation or cessation till 12 at night, when it began gradually to abate. What added to the horrors of this dreadful night, was that two men with every exertion were unable to keep our ship free from water. The leak we found principally astern, and increasing at a most rapid rate. Had not Infinite Goodness seen fit to appease the raging billows, God only knows the severity of our fate.

Wednesday, the 18th, presented a spectacle of day more mild, but owing to the extreme roughness of the sea, terrible in aspect. Wind tolerably brisk during the day and night at N.W. At 9 p.m. our wheel-rope parted. All hands called to clue our foresail and heave our ship too. Under our mizzen topmast staysail. At half-past one the same accident was repeated and

necessity obliged us to supply its place with a new one. This night we shipped a sea astern, which smashed our midrow into atoms, and sprinkled our cots and cabins at a most horrid rate.

Thursday, 19th, presented us no new scene of comfort, a wet, heavy air inspired each soul with the gloom of a dull melancholy. The recollection of past scenes of happiness enhanced the wretchedness of our present situation, while the anticipation of European amusements served no other purpose than to throw the dimmest colors upon every present enjoyment. The night like the day was replete with every drearing anxiety and the sensations consequent on interrupted slumbers were the sole alleviations of our various afflictions.

Friday, 20th, ushered into existence under the auspices of a bright unclouded sun. Like snakes hunted from their recesses by the warming influences of the spring, each turned out betimes from his berth to eye his mild approach. The circumstance of the moon's changing, added to the more fortunate circumstance of our deacon losing his white hat on-board, inspired each with a firm persuasion

the period of our expected bliss had now commenced in earnest, and that the remainder of our passage was to prove conformable to our wishes. A smooth sea, a pleasant breeze, and a steady ship gave each an opportunity to taste the sweets of an uninterrupted sleep, while our minds, relieved from the tortures of incessant anxiety, were suffered to range in the flowery fields of ideal felicity.

Saturday, 21st, like the day preceding, made its appearance by gradually gilding the windows of the east. Each feature in the face of the great father of day was marked with mildness. He appeared to smile on our little family, as the favorites of Heaven, and in his aspect promised a speedy exemption from the dangers of the ocean. At evening a new moon situated, in the vulgar phrase, with its two horns upward, promised to contain every drop of rain which should fall from the canopy of God's canopy, and according to the best judgment of our most experienced seamen included every token of fair, easy weather. Biassed by the prognostications of men whose opportunities for experience ought to render them infallible in point of judgment, we retired to the cabin at perfect ease

and in perfect serenity. Animated by the influence of repeated full-flowing bumpers, each toasted his wife and sweetheart with the most feeling affection and retired to his cot, as happy as a prince.

Sunday, 22^d, afforded a severe lecture for indulging a dependence on any worldly uncertainty. It taught us the impropriety of looking to sun, moon or stars for safety and protection. It might in justice lead our ideas to the Author of Creation, as the author of every possible event or enjoyment. It made its appearance, impregnated with all the horrors of heavy rain, heavy wind and a rough sea. These several disagreeables continued without cessation. These were by no means the only inconveniences we were brought to encounter. By a fatal mistake our tinder was exhausted. The fire extinguished in the Caboose by the rain and the lights in the binnacle obscured with the appearance of day, rendered us totally destitute of this Capital element. Deprived of fire we were deprived of the power of cooking. Deprived of cooking, by a most natural consequence, ^{we} were deprived of the atomic pleasure and comfort of eating. Our sole materials for rekindling the necessary

flames were some wet tinder, which we found by accident, ^{lint} dry only in part, cotton wool in the same condition, an axe and some nails. The flint and steel applied to the tinder, lint and cotton proved fruitless. Our last remedy was to beat the nails until they were thoroughly hot, and then apply them to the tinder in order to dry it. This finally succeeded. A light was finally effected. Joy sparkled in each one's countenance. The binnacle, caboose and store room received their supplies. Supper with all its charms presented itself. Appetites, sharpened by 24 hours abstinence, realized the blessing with gratitude, and the leaden barrier, sleep, barricaded each avenue to anxiety.

Monday, 23^d: very uncertain weather, with heavy rains. Ship very leaky. Wind S.E. & very small and our progress exceedingly slow. 10 pm, squally rainy and much lightning.

Tuesday, 24th, again struck at the root of all enjoyment and by jirding our bodies, reduced our spirits almost to the abyss of despair. The repeated trials of a tempestuous ocean, soaking rains, angry winds and a leaky ship, by throwing an incessant damp on each one's ardor and vivacity,

made each one deaf to the calls of danger, and influenced each, whose opportunity for retirement would permit, to seek a respite in that state of oblivion of which Iumber is the author. The night, on account of its darkness more dismal than the day, proved no administer of peace. Its appearance, fraught with vindictive malice, it almost deprived us of that animating cordial, hope, the only consolatory guest to a disordered imagination.

Wednesday, 25th. The mind moderated, but the sea more furious and higher than we had as yet experienced. At 8 A.M. we shipped a sea on our quarter which, for a moment, appeared to bury us in one of the dark, angry caverns of irritated Neptune. Our ship lagged with lassitude and, impeded by the retarding circumstance of unabating leaking, threatened to alter our direction to earth's dark center. An assiduous plying at our pumps raised us gradually again above the surface of the liquid element, and Providence, appeared more by His own innate or rather inherent pity, than the energy of our intercessions, commissioned an agent at once to lull the Atlantic and assuage our fears. In the afternoon the

silver stream around us was decked with the variegated colors of an unclouded Sun. Each gentle spray, situated in a just direction from the source of light, exhibited the different reflections of the rainbow, and a favorable breeze for 20 hours wafted us rapidly to our destined Hibernia.

Thursday 26th, proved one of those rarities in nature a fair day: A small but fair wind enabled us to perform a piece of seamanship from which the stubbornness of the weather had hitherto precluded us. This was no less than setting every sail and taking out every reef. A circumstance so rare and at the same time so pleasing animated each with as yet an unfelt ardor, and upon the strength of an even so fortunate whist and checkers proved the instruments of the gain and loss of 17 bottles of wine and four of porter. At 4 p.m. to prevent us from the power of tasting the sweets of an unclouded Hemisphere, the sprinkling of some random clouds afforded us an opportunity to clean our hands and faces. In the night the wind lulled to a perfect calm and the intolerable tossing of the ship at once rendered it toil and jeopardy to retain our places in our cots and cabins, and manifested the

want of a breeze to keep her steady.

Friday, 27th; Wind small at E.N.E.; the swell moderate, and, separate from the circumstance of not being able to steer our course, our lives blessed with the three Cardinals of existence, health, peace and Competence. During the night moderate weather and sweet shambles wafted us rapidly towards the end of that great journey of existence.

Saturday, 28th. Weather thick and rainy. Wind at S.W.S.E.: during the day a brisk breeze and our progress 6 knots for 12 hours on an average. Whist and checkers counted revolving time in quick succession and a pot of punch, for our bowls were broken, bore testimony to the invariable attachment we bore to absent friends.

Sunday, 29th. Like every day, from the commencement of our voyage, the sun rose obscured by clouds. Wind at N.W.E. prevented us gaining our latitude, but the briskness of the air shortened our distance from the European world. A 12 wind at N. more favorable to our wishes. A 4 p.m. wind still more to the westward and under full sail we gained fast on the angry Atlantic. With the most earnest importunity we called on parson Wright to give

us a specimen of his abilities as a clergyman.
 No persuasion could operate upon him to admin-
 ister us any spiritual consolation. ¶ This day
 afforded me an opportunity to manifest
 my skill as a physician. An Italian
 sailor and a valuable seaman from
 the period of our sailing had been con-
 fined to his cabin. In the early stages
 of his disorder, of which I am to this
 day totally unable to form the most
 distant judgment, I had administered
 to his necessities. Like the poor woman
 in sacred writ, who spent her substance
 upon doctors, he was nothing bettered but
 rather grew worse. Fearful that his
 blood might lie at my door, and posi-
 tive that the sum total of my Materia
Medica might be expended without
 any profitable return and probably without
 a grateful sensation, I declined pres-
 criptions and neglected all kinds of
 administrations. Blessed with a con-
 stitution remarkably robust, his nature
 rose superior to his disease. Strengthened
 by such nutriment as our steerage
 afforded him, he was able to crawl on
 deck, and, animated with a surprising
 share of ambition, performed his duty

at the helm. Filled with a wish to be instrumental in his recovery, I persuaded him to take a violent dose of physic. Enfeebled by the operation, his spirits began to droop, and ignorant of the faculty of recruiting them, I again committed him into the hands of nature and Providence.

Monday, March 1st. Fresh gales and cloudy weather. Course E. by N. Wind N. N. W. at 10 p.m. Wind N. W. Moderate and hazy weather. At 2 at night, wind N. S. W. Fresh gales which by the great laws of physical necessity drove us with quick velocity on our course.

Tuesday, 2^d. Early in the morning a fresh breeze at S. S. W. Weather dark and hazy. At 10 am. wind more moderate. A heavy swell rendered it impracticable to pilfer time by our wonted diversions. Reflections on past scenes and anticipations of future comforts, afforded us the sole source of present enjoyment. Our appetites, palled with that moderate variety of which our situation had proved productive, denied us the power of tasting food with pleasure, while liquors of every kind preyed with a harpy-like voracity upon the tranquility of our brains.

The evening produced us a moon unobscured and stars refulgent with their native brightness. A scene calculated completely to revive the remembrance of rapturous felicity on terra-firma, and inspired each with an irresistible wish to be taking a nocturnal ramble with that lass which was the idol of his affections.

Wednesday, 3^d A fresh gale at S.E. enhanced our wishes and increased our prospects that the succeeding Sabbath would afford us an opportunity to offer the praise of grateful adoration to Him that made us, for a safe and speedy deliverance from the jaws of Neptune. Our latitude by observation 53 deg. 00 min North, joined to our longitude which, by a most moderate calculation, must be less than 20° West, inspired us with a firm persuasion that Londonderry, our port of destination, situated in 55-00 North latitude and 8 West longitude in a few days must be within our reach.

Thursday, Mar. 4th. Wind N.E. & S.W. - during the day, a pleasant breeze and a course rapid at the rate of 5 knots

kindled the flames of lively satisfaction in the face of each one concerned, while the pilfering influences of cards rendered us insensible to the effects of enfeebling care.

Friday, 5th. Wind at E. by N. and spring weather affected us with that chagrin consequent on disappointment. Our latitude more than 55 deg North would have enabled us, according to the best judgment of our ablest seamen, to have reached our port in six and thirty hours. The present state of the wind, joined to the prospect of its long continuance, put a period to our hopes. Our course only S. rendered it impracticable we should reach any part of Ireland. Our bread damaged by the leak, our small stores totally exhausted, only 4 bunches of water, nearly 3 of which were expended by continual dribbling, threw a weight upon our minds from which fortitude itself could not relieve them. Grief united with concern mantled each one's countenance, and good humor deserted our dominions.

Saturday, 6th checked our hopes of a shift of wind. Inconceivable to our wishes

it expended its furious blasts from the same unfortunate corner and bid fair for 24 hours to drive us the Lord knows where. A heavy air rekindled a heavy melancholy and rendered us during night strangers to sleep. The additional misfortune of our moods being nearly confirmed heightened every disagreeable reflection and brought us to that wretched state of necessity wherein the vilest sinner looks only to Providence for relief.

Sunday, 7th Wind neither one way or the other. Very flattering weather with heavy mists. Our prayers were earnest to might take a more favorable turn. From daylight till 3 o'clock p.m. we were placed on that rack of torture attendant on fearful expectation. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 our hopes were ended. The wind at N.E. threatened to drive us to the leeward of Cape Clear. France, the Canaries or Western Islands might receive us. ~~But~~ we could arrive at either, our provisions must be totally expended, our spirits exhausted and our voyage ruined. At 5 p.m. the wind hauled to E.N.E. and enabled us to steer a course for some part of Ireland.

Monday 8th Very fresh gales at N.W. and
 constant rains. Our ship very leaky, and
 our cabin very dirty. Necessity, that
 great mother of invention, obliged us to
 be remarkably studious in the invention,
 and equally economical in the use of our
 dirt. Irued to danger we disregarded
 the devouring waves and our minds
 were unwearied in canvassing that capital
 point, where with shall we be fed. At 6
 o'clock almost a perfect calm, and a
 prodigious swell during the evening. At
 9 p.m. we were again brought to drink
 at the cup of affliction, in comparison
 with which our former misfortunes were
 milk and honey. A most terrible thumping
 at the rudder gave a convincing proof
 that that instrument of safety was disor-
 dered. The Captain, mate &c, with the
 lantern from the cabin window, in accents
 of the most feeling concern, pronounced
 the melancholy tidings the rudder was
 unhung. Death's genuine color seized
 the features of each and the flattering
 accents with which each syllable was
 spoken manifested the stoutest hearts to
 be the subjects of fear. A body so sturdy,
 urged by a force so impetuous, must in

all human probability tear our stern
 post from its lodging. Sinking, unpitied,
 in a situation where no tender eye could
 view nor friendly hand relieve, was a
 scene which began to disclose itself in
 all its painful aspects. Fortunately we
 found matters not quite so desperate as
 our fears at first suggested. The rudder,
 though not unhung, had only split, from
 head to heel. The two parts separating grad-
 ually had suffered the tiller to fly from
 its mortise. The ship agitated by the
 extreme violence of the waves was for
 some hours without her helm. The
 extravagant and yet irregular motion
 made it death to attempt replacing the
 tiller till the rudder should be rendered
 steady, while the weakness of the rudder
 rendered any attempt of the kind
 futile, till invention and exertion should
 recruit its strength. By means of lash-
 ings, girded closely with a tackle, the
 yawning crevice was in a degree con-
 tracted. The breastworks of our cabin-
 lockers were quickly knocked to shatters,
 another tiller provided, a plan found
 to ship it in the cabin, the vessel got
 under quick way, and by the help

of pullies our titter shipped in such a manner as to operate upon the ship. Any port, not the port of destination, was now the object of our wishes. The prodigious weakness of our rudder determined us to court the friendly aid of the first land, Christian or pagan. Wind E by N. obliged us to steer to the southward.

Tuesday, 9th A brisk gale at E. by S.: hazy, rainy and uncomfortable. At 9 a.m. spoke a brig from Glasgow, bound for Philadelphia. The information she gave us was that Derry bore E. by compass 60 leagues. The pleasures of speaking only a few words with a civilized crew gave a spring to our spirits, while the satisfaction consequent on finding our journals in perfect conformity removed in a measure the gloom of the past night. The mortifying reflection that our course was contrary to our wishes soon returned. Our dumpishness, and, like a boy, bound to the place of Chastisement, hellishness reigned universal. The night was pregnant with nothing material, separate from the anxiety excited by the frailty of our helm.

Wednesday, 10th very early in the morning our ears were accosted with the animating intelligence "Land, by G-d!" I started

From my bunk, not with dispatch but precipitation, Providence, all kind to our ill deserts, had placed it on our eastern quarter. The sight revived my declining spirits and joy trickled in my veins. The wind directly in our eyes rendered it impossible to reach it at present. The best calculations made it the head of Galway bay. Our only method was to hug the wind and make the best port in our way. At 12 we discovered a bluff directly ahead. We stood directly for it. At night we were within 9 miles. We stood in during the evening and at 8 o'clock hove about and stood off shore. A perfect calm during the night placed us in the morning nearly where we were at 8 o'clock the evening preceding.

Thursday, 11th. A fair unclouded sun rising from the horizon presented us a spectacle to which we had been strangers during the passage. The surface of the water smooth as glass. Wind S. W. and very small. A fine opportunity to clean our cabin, air our clothes and comb our heads. We improved it. Hoisted our ensign at our fore-top-mast head, in expectation of a pilot. None of that

character appearing at 11 a.m. thought
 best to hoist out the yawl and send
 her ashore to make discoveries. Mr &
 Austin, the first mate, parson Wright
 and three hands undertook the en-
 terprize. At 12 they embarked on their
 purpose. At 1 p.m. we lost sight of them
 and committed them to the care
 of Providence. The ruggedness of the
 rocks on shore cast a dismal aspect
 on the prospect of their success. We
 stood off and on during the afternoon.
 At dark we saw nothing of them. Our
 fears began to take alarm. Ignorant
 whether a landing might not prove
 impracticable, we were fearful lest
 they might have dashed upon the rocks,
 persuaded that a country to appearance
 so barren must produce either wild
 beasts, or wild beasts masked in human shape.
 At times we indulged our apprehensions
 they might have become the objects of
 their cruelty. Racked on the wheel of
 expectation, we hoisted a lantern on our
 sniggen-peak, in token we wished their
 arrival. At 7 o'clock they skimmed the
 stream and made towards us. We bid them
 a most hearty welcome, and found the

Country inhabited by a people whose wants and ignorance bore a near conformity; that vegetable potato was their only subsistence; and the wildness over their eyes manifested the uncultured state of their hearts. They brought a man as a pilot to conduct us into Limerick harbor. Though capable of speaking our language he found him scarcely possessed of an idea which was intelligible. We left him to conduct us, directed by Providence. The wind at S. W. we beat during the night and in the morning found ourselves to the westward of the harbor's mouth.

Friday, 12th. Wind at S. E. & by E. made it ~~made it~~ necessary still to beat to windward. The forenoon was employed in this purpose with very trifling success, in the afternoon we gained a very trifle on our port. At 9 in the evening we beached the western clasp of St. Murel and in a few minutes were safely moored.

Saturday, 13th Exceedingly unwell with a swelled throat. Wm E. Austin, Deacon Austin and Parson Wright animated in the purpose of going ashore, proceeding to Dingle, a port

of some note and consequence 6 miles distant;
 procuring a carpenter and materials for strength-
 ening ~~the~~ our rudder, immediately; and pushing
 for Derry so soon as matters might possibly
 be placed in a state of readiness. For my own
 part, to unwell to make the attempt of gaining
 the shore. In the course of the day we received
 the visits of the inhabitants of this part of the
 Country. We found them a people whose
 indigence and ignorance bore a perfect
 resemblance. Poor to excess and under
 the tyrannical subjection of their lords
 and tax masters, they eyed us with that
 air of awkwardness and diffidence
 which at once bespoke their dependence
 and their want of breeding. A bean, a
 pea or crumble of bread scattered on the
 deck would command their notice and
 claim a welcome place in their best pockets.
 Habituated to servility, we could hardly
 offer to move without their assiduity. Generous
 from motives of self interest they urged us
 to go on shore for refreshments. A brother
 could not exercise more sympathy, to ap-
 pearance, when they found me unwell and
 learned the cause of my complaint. I could
 hardly rid myself of their importunities to
 permit them to produce a doctor to let

blood under my tongue. Fearful of his
 difficiency ^{delicacy} in point of skill, I stood deaf to
 their entreaties. My knowledge of these
 men of the faculty afterwards convinced
 me of their ignorance between a muscle
 and an artery. A single dram would
 extort the promise of as many turkeys,
 geese, fowls and eggs as would have
 sunk our ship. Happily their engage-
 ments were never fulfilled, and a sense
 of their dishonesty of their hearts secured
 us afterwards from their intrusions. Under
 the influence of that all powerful liquor
 called rum, they would bind themselves
 by an oath to make bonfires in honor of
 the donor, and a bare request, in the heat
 of their inflamed grateful spirits, would
 have induced them to promise (not to say
 perform) the sacrifice of their wives and
 children to appease the angry gods.

¶ In the evening Mr. S. Austin returned from
 Dingle with a pilot, whom he had en-
 gaged to carry us to Londonderry. He
 gave us a very entertaining account of
 the civility, politeness and generosity
 which marked the people of fashion of
 Hibernia. He engaged a carpenter
 and plank for the purpose of mending

our rudder, and inspired us with fresh hopes that on the morrow we should be able to proceed on our voyage. He left Parson Wright and the Deacon replenishing their exhausted bodies with fresh eggs and claret, and determined, should the wind prove unfavorable on the morrow, to recruit their souls with the best spiritual food they could derive from mass.

Sunday, 14th, Wind at E. - A carpenter made his appearance and we were soon convinced that our station was fixed for another day at least. In the evening our friends came from Dingle and brought a friend with whom they had formed an acquaintance, and some others, on the principle of trade. They ate, drank and slept during the night and, because we could not agree on their terms, went from us exceedingly displeased in the morning. We found them a people exceedingly irascible, easily discomposed, and warm friends provided you would conduct at their pleasure. The business of getting their sins pardoned during the day kept us exempt from the tedious visits of those who had not paid us that respect from shore.

Monday, 15th. The carpenter and plank were brought to us. All hands employed in securing the rudder, and the seeming pity extended to us by this humane part of Society, made us almost tremble for fear our exertions would prove fruitless. In the evening everything was finished, and the wind and a recruit of provisions were the sole impediments to our sailing.

Tuesday, 16th Our eyes were gratified by the sight of some excellent potatoes, peas, the fuel of the country, eggs and milk. We made an excellent repast and in the evening fell into the lap of slumber, involved in a deep care that in case the wind should increase we should drag from our moorings to which the situation of our harbor, a port made in mere necessity, most mightily exposed us.

Wednesday, 17th. St. Patrick's Day. A great holiday on shore. We partook in none of their diversions but spent it in dull hope of an opportunity of leaving them.

Thursday, 18th For the first time I formed a resolution of going on shore and practicing my dexterity at walking. The wind ahead and the boat manned presented a favorable opportunity. On my arrival,

habituated to the motion of the ship, I found my legs almost ready to deny their office. I was conducted by the hands into a hut in which our crew had formed an intimate acquaintance. I found it sunk almost into the ground, built with rough cragged stones, and thatched with straw. Without floor, furniture, or jambs to their chimney-place, it was at once the receptacle of beasts and men. The children, decked in the native garb of innocence, sported with unconcern, while the smoke by warming their bodies, and a potato by relieving hunger, gratified every want and banished every care. A small port-hole at the side admitted only a sufficiency of rays to distinguish the human from the brutal nature, and, like lunatics in close confinement, they enjoyed that happiness which originated from a destitution of ambition. After convincing myself that Providence had formed them to their state and place, I left them, determined to view the manners of those whose knowledge and manners had placed them in a state of infinite superiority. Mr. E. Austin, being invited by a Capt. Mayarty, to accept lodgings in his house, gave me a fair pretence to gratify my wishes. I found

it a mansion which bore the marks of venerable antiquity and gothic structure. Clean, neat, and internally elegant, it afforded a striking contrast to my former discoveries. The ease, frankness and generosity of its owner captivated my attention. After removing thirst and hunger by the aid of what was both elegant and luxurious, we bid farewell, retired to the ship and enjoyed our slumbers.

Friday 19th Wind still at N.E. We found it necessary to practice the great virtue of Contentment, or vent our uneasiness to the surrounding rocks.

Saturday, 20th, presented us a fair day, joined to the more material Circumstance a fair wind. The delay of our pilot prevented our weighing anchor early in the morning. At 12 we hoisted every sail and with rapid motion quitted our station. At 2 p.m. the old motion of the ship operated against the peace of our stomachs and the quietness of our minds. At 4 p.m. the wind shifted to N.W. and came in heavy squalls. Landlocked entirely we thought it advisable to push for the River Shannon. We bore away immediately but, notwithstanding, the mist of heavy, rainy clouds and the darkness of the night threw a mantle on the land.

A powerful current was setting us directly on shore, and the faces of the sailors were aghast with the horrors of a lee shore. Fortunately, thanks to the author of the winds, they were permitted to shift to N.W.E. We were now able to claw off shore and, separate from the inconveniences of soaking rains and angry blasts, we now deemed ourselves tolerably happy.

Sunday, 21st. The gale was still incessant and as though directed by fate to oppose our progress. We gave over a useless resistance and determined to put back to a safe port. At 5 p.m. we let go our anchor in a very safe harbor called Valencia, 12 leagues southward of where we were in the morning.

Monday, 22^d. Received the visits of the people and found them, emphatically speaking, a mixture of high and low, rich and poor.

Tuesday, 23^d. Went on shore with Capt. Frowbridge in quest of potatoes, which by reason of the severity and length of winter we found very scarce. A view of their miserable huts and worse fare inspired us with unfeigned gratitude that our lot had been cast in a land directly the reverse of this, of liberty, breeding and plenty.

Wednesday, 24th. Wind at S.E. afforded us

an opportunity of once more attempting the completion of our voyage. At 9 a.m. every sail set and our anchor on our bows. We got clear of the harbor at 10 a.m. Wind shifted to E. by E. Our course N. At 4 p.m. a very strong current, joined to our lee way, drifted us out of sight of land. A very blustering night rendered the motions of the ship almost intolerable and excited to remembrance every past disagreeable of the voyage.

Thursday, 25th. At 10 a.m. more ship and stood for land. Wind violent and a very heavy swell during the day and night.

Friday, 26th. At daybreak found the land yet beyond our ken, and were fully convinced the current to the westward must have been powerful far beyond our expectation.

Saturday, 27th. Wind S.E. Altered our course and stood to Northward in hopes to discover some part of Ireland. Weather very easy, and our enjoyments equal to what we might expect.

Sunday, 28th. Wind still at S.E. Found by observation we were too far Northward to expect land with a N.E. course. Our hopes were now animated that the wind might shift to the Nth and we might be permitted

to make our port with ease.

Monday, 29th Early in the morning spoke the ship Eagle, from New York bound to Londonderry, 8 weeks out and totally destitute of fuel. By reason of superior sailing she soon shot past us. At 4 p.m. we could just discover she had about ship and was standing to the southward. We did the same and experienced during the night a perfect calm.

Tuesday, 30th Still calm. At 9 a.m. discovered a small bluff but found ourselves totally at a loss what part it might be. At 12 the wind breezed at N. and gave us a fair chance to run in with land. At 2 p.m. the wind shifted to N.E. We hauled our wind in hopes of weathering it. A rough sea during the night made us fearful of the effects of a lee shore.

Wednesday, 31st At break of day close in with land, but in what part was the great point to be determined. Our pilot as ignorant as ourselves. A heavy gale of wind and a strong tide setting us directly on shore. A large bay under our lee, from which we could not escape with the wind in this direction, should we run in with the land in order to make discoveries. We wore ship and stood off in hopes of a change of air or moderation of weather. The hands with united assent

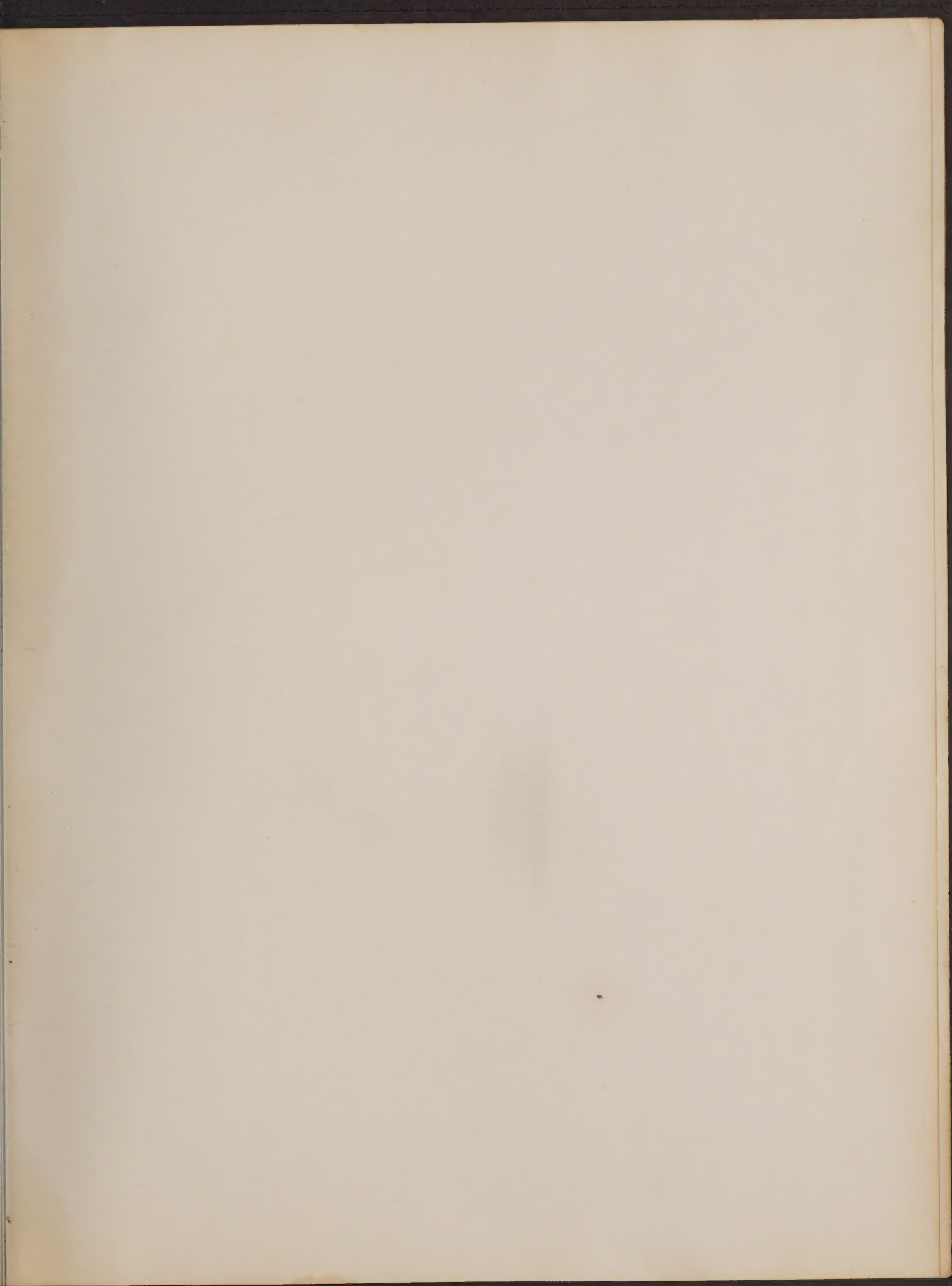
came into the cabin, remonstrating against putting to sea, urging that there were not 50 gallons of water and that for 15 days they had not tasted bread. They could not be pacified but by the repeated assurance of the Captain that it was not his intention and that in an hour, the wind abating or altering, he would again stand for land. At 10 a.m. the wind lulled, the ship was again put about, and a full determination embraced of proceeding as high to land as prudence would possibly permit, and of attempting by hoisting our ensign at the Mizzen peak to prevail on some one to come off to our information and assistance. All our efforts proved fruitless. At night we were close in with land and had the wind proved as violent as the day preceding we must inevitably have dashed against the rocks. Infinite goodness, careful of his creatures, ordered a stark calm.

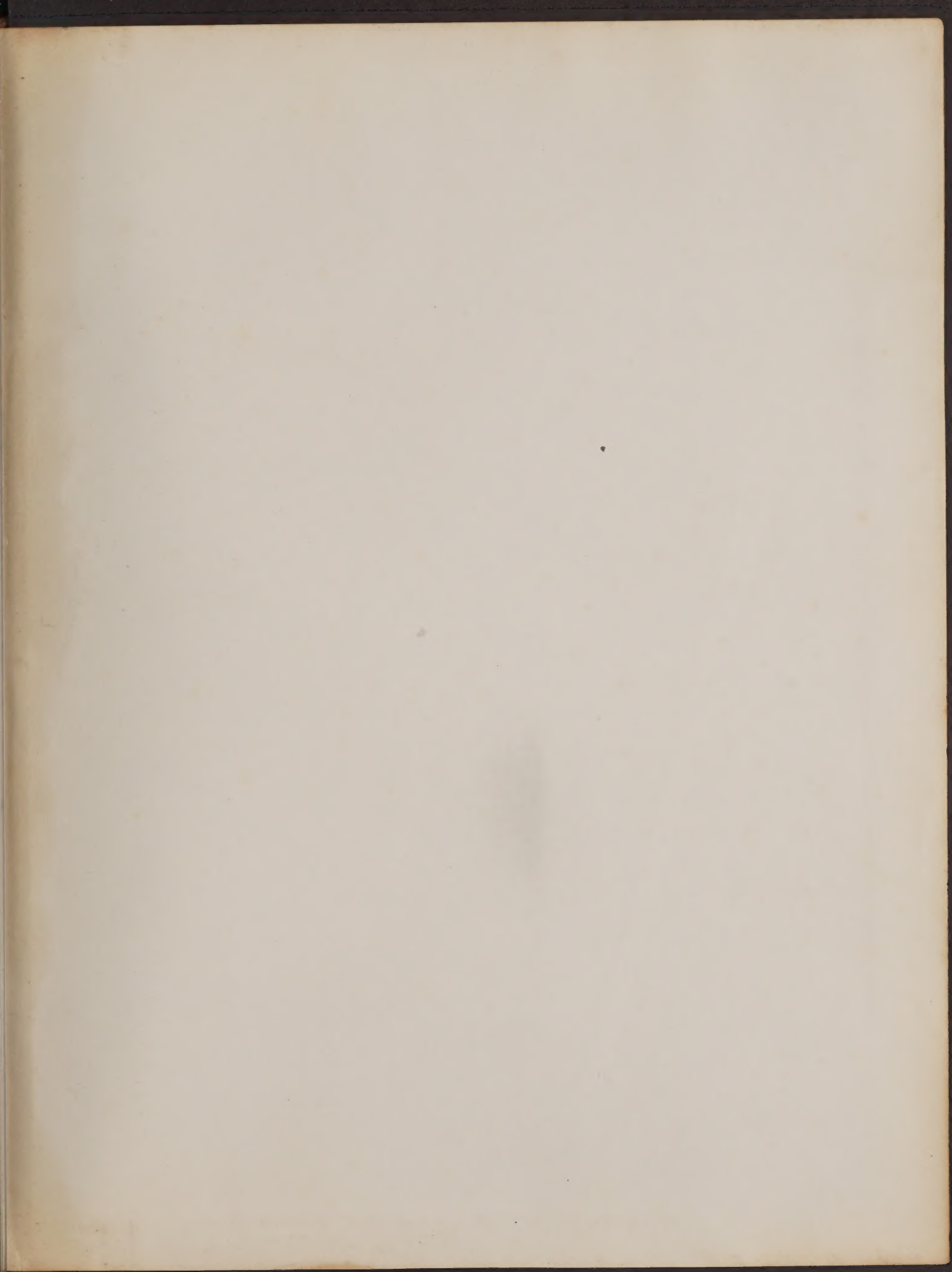
Thursday, April 1st The wind at A. W. and a mild, fair day. At daybreak the first mate with 4 hands hoisted out the yawl and went on shore to procure necessary intelligence. At sunrise they were the welcome messengers of this soothing information, viz: that 26 miles only separated us from our

port intended, and that in all human probability this day's meridian would put a period to our cares. He immediately set every sail. At 3 p.m. a pilot came from the mouth of the river. At 4 we were safely moored in the mouth of the Loch of Derry. Worn down with abstinence and enfeebled by the want of both water and bread, I went on shore to regale my spirits with milk and eggs, and returned in the evening with every vein and artery impregnated with a fever, which for several days I had found hanging about my frame.

Friday, 2^d. Wind and tide favorable to our wishes, we pushed up the river within a mile of the city, where for the want of sufficient water and of sufficient skill in the pilot, occasioned by a too liberal use of whisky, we grounded and lay till morning.

Saturday, at the rise of the sun, our ship was again put in her proper direction and by a slow progress we came within 2 miles of the town and again struck the ground. The rise of the tide soon enabled us to proceed and at 1 p.m. our anchor moored us for the last time. The passengers all took to shore and found a public house and fine accommodations."





Went to Adams Office

353 - Smith Ave.

Center Co.

P

